THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

U. S. Bankers Abandon Plan for American Loan to S. M. R.

Tanaka Government Would Complicate U. S. Relations With China!

By J. A. J.

The Difference Between Communism and Sun Yat-senism

By Dr. Wang Ching-wei

Chiang Kai-shek Resumes Political Activities—Canton Goes Red!

By J. B. P..

A Plan to Improve the Silk Industry

By Y. T. Chou

密勒氏評論報

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1927

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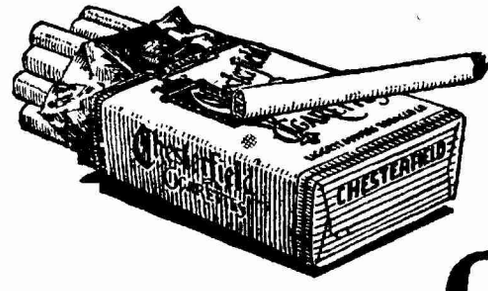

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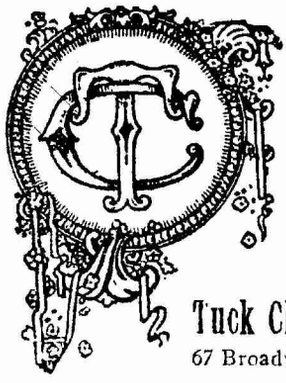

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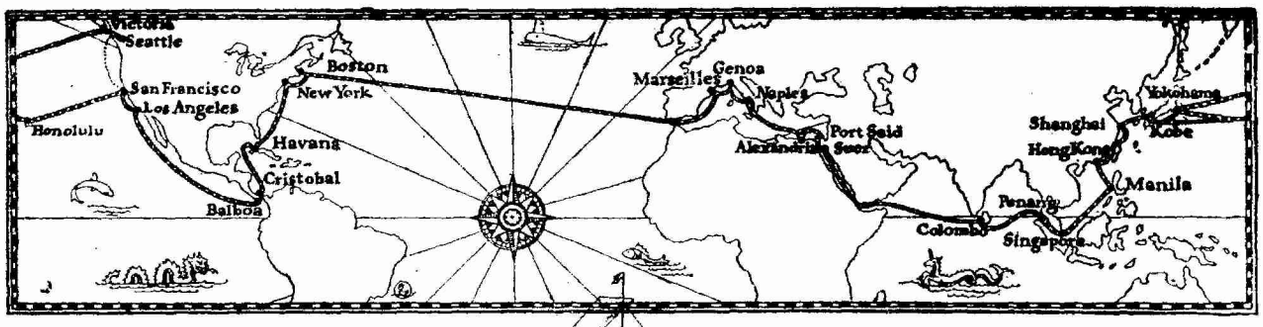

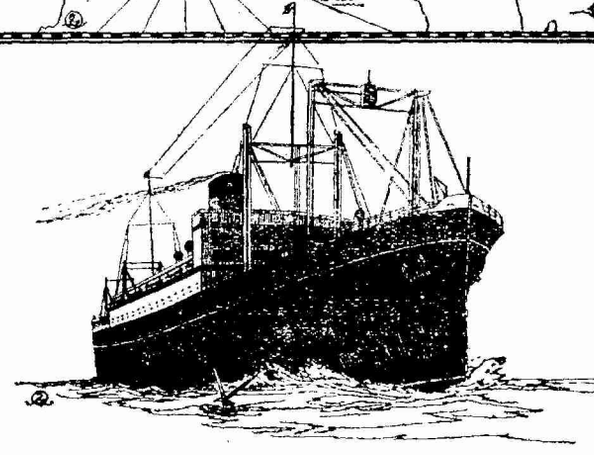

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SOLVING THE PROBLEM OF CHINESE REPRESENTATION

THE AUTHORITIES of the French Concession at Shanghai have just announced the names of five Chinese who have been elected to membership on the French Municipal Council, the Chinese members being Lo Pah-hong, chairman of the Chinese Tramway System and Waterworks Company; Loh Song-eu, formerly chairman of the Nantao Municipal Council; Wei Dy-nyon, prominent merchant of the French Concession and captain of the Chinese Volunteer Company; Ou Tsong-lien, former Chinese Minister to Italy, now retired; and Tchou Yen, Chinese engineer and chief of the Chinese land office. Mr. Loh Song-eu, one of the members who was elected to the French Council last year, died recently and it is understood that another will be shortly named to fill the vacancy. In many ways the French, owing to the fact that final authority in the Concession is lodged with the Consul-General, have had a much simpler problem to solve in respect to the question of Chinese representation than the so-called International Settlement, but this does not becloud the fact that the French generally speaking have gotten along much better in their relations with the Chinese than have the British in the International section. The French regulations of 1868 provided for Chinese consultative advisers to be chosen from the gentry or associations of merchants. In 1914 this provision was made more definite and two members were appointed, Messrs Loh Pah-hang and Loh Song eu, who served as advisers until 1926 when they were made members of the Council with privileges the same as the foreign members. Early this year the French again revised their municipal regulations by providing for the addition of more Chinese members, which has now been made effective through the appointment of five Chinese members who have privileges similar to those enjoyed by the foreign members. When the French authorities revised their regulations last spring they showed further political wisdom by making the regulations flexible so that additional Chinese may be added from time to time as the population of the Concession increases.

STILL another place where an attempt is being made to solve the question of Chinese representation on the Municipal Council is at Amoy, one of the ports of Fukien province. The foreign settlement at Amoy, which is known as Kulangsu, has a situation quite similar to Shanghai in that the regulations are practically as antiquated as the so-called Land Regulations of the Shanghai Settlement. Dr. Edward J. Strick, a former American missionary but now a practicing physician at Amoy is chairman of the Kulangsu Municipal Council. According to

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Dr. Strick the Kulangsu regulations provide for six members which have usually been divided up among the foreigners, the seats usually being held by "taipans" or heads of the large British firms, but recently owing to tension between the British and Chinese, the British have found that a seat on the Council is more of a liability than an asset. According to Dr. Strick, three Chinese members were elected to the Council last year, the matter being precipitated by a series of incidents which caused all of the members to resign. The Consular Body then stepped in and opened negotiations with the Diplomatic Corps, as a result of which sanction was given for the election of three Chinese members. The Chinese members are not appointed or elected by the foreigners, but are selected by the Chinese ratepayers who nominate six representatives, and from this number the Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs selects three to sit on the Council. According to Dr. Strick, although the Chinese members have only served on the council for one year, the experiment has generally proved successful. There have, however, been some interesting experiences. An interview with Dr. Strick giving further details regarding the situation at Amoy appears elsewhere in this number of *The Review*.

IF THESE experiences with Chinese representation at Amoy and in the French Concession at Shanghai prove anything it would seem to be in demonstrating that where there's a will there's a way. The trouble at Shanghai, from the standpoint of the International Settlement, has been that the desire to solve the problem has been absent, the "die-hards" here always raising a smoke-screen by pointing to the dire things that "might happen" if the Chinese, who pay most of the taxes, were given a voice in the management of the affairs of the Settlement. They have overlooked the fact that the Germans, Austrians and Russians all lost their concessions in China as a result of the World War and that the Chinese have been managing these areas for a decade without any of the dire things happening which the propagandists and calamity-howlers have prophesied. Even in Hankow where the much-discussed "Chen-O'Malley" agreement is in force in the former British Concession, we now have the word of Mr. Harold Porter, the British Consul-General, that conditions are generally satisfactory. It was significant that recently when Hankow changed hands from one Chinese political and military faction to another, that the Chinese residents of the former British area turned out and defended the district against their own rioting soldiers. This should be interesting news to Shanghai "die-hards" who have been telling the world that Shanghai certainly would be looted if the Chinese were ever given a voice in the management of the so-called International Settlement. The recent experience at Hankow has shown quite definitely that the Chinese residents and property owners of the foreign area have no more desire to have their property looted than have the foreigners. This information should be of some value here where the foreigners have been kept in a state of hysteria by propaganda based upon something "which might happen."

WHAT THE POWERS OUGHT TO DO AT SHANGHAI NOW!

THE SITUATION at Canton where a *coup-d'etat* has been put over by communistically-inclined labor and peasant organizations, is bound to have its reactions in Shanghai where a serious labor situation has been in existence for some time. There are said to be thirty or forty thousand laborers on strike now and a general strike is in prospect. The Shanghai Municipal authorities, obviously, are unable to cope with the situation and will have to depend upon the British and Japanese defense forces and possibly the American Marines for assistance. The time has therefore arrived for the Powers, and this means America, Britain and Japan, primarily, to step in and take absolute control of the local situation, declare martial law and dissolve the Shanghai Municipal Government, substituting in its place a provisional government to function during the state of emergency. If the Powers would do this now, they could then open negotiations directly with the Nationalist Government for the creation of a new government here which would bring the Chinese into the picture and make them shoulder their share of the responsibility for preserving order—which they would most certainly do here as they did in the former-British Concession at Hankow recently when the Chinese themselves guarded the Concession and kept out the unruly elements. If the Powers would take this action now, it would pave the way for constructive accomplishment, which is impossible so long as the present Shanghai Municipal Government functions in its present form. The Shanghai Municipal Government has proved over and over again its impotence. When trouble comes it calls upon the Powers for assistance. but when the trouble passes, the Council never does anything to remove the old causes of discord. The time for the Powers to act is NOW!

SOME POINTED ADVICE FOR THE NATIONALISTS!

THE CHINESE newspapers in Shanghai a few days ago published a letter which Dr. H. H. Kung, a native of Shansi province and a direct descendant of Confucius, recently wrote to the various members of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang who are now in Shanghai. Dr. Kung is a brother-in-law of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen and served as Minister of Commerce and Industry in the Nationalist Government prior to the split between the Wu-Han and Nanking factions. He is now engaged in business in Shanghai, is a director in various banks and industrial enterprises and has contributed much toward industrial development and road construction of his native province of Shansi. In 1922 he served on the Sino-Japanese Commission for the redemption of Shantung following the action of the Washington Conference. Dr. Kung has degrees from Oberlin and Yale Universities of the United States. So much for his background: Now for his advice! In his letter to his fellow members of the Kuomintang, Dr. Kung referred to the fact that some eight months have elapsed since the split between the Nanking and Hankow factions of the Kuomintang, a misfortune for the Party which has brought about a dangerous and ruinous situation for the country. "The primary aim of the revolution," said Dr. Kung, "is to rid our country of the curse of militarism against which the Kuomintang ordered its Northern military expedition more than a year ago." In connection with this Northern advance from Canton, Dr. Kung then explained that Gen, Yen Hsi-shan tupan of the "model" province of Shansi had declared war against Chang Tso-ling and Feng Yu-hsiang, head of the Kuominchun, had also entered the struggle under the banner of the Kuomintang. Both of these northern generals have won important victories, but now that the

crucial point in the war has been reached, the members of the Kuomintang become involved in what appears to be a disastrous internal fight which makes it apparently impossible for the Kuomintang in the South to send reinforcements to help their brothers in the North. According to Mr. Kung's letter, both Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan have sent repeated requests to the Nationalist Government for assistance, but little has been done because "opinions differ widely among the members toward one another and thus have caused serious disappointment to the people. I hereby earnestly beseech you to put the interests of the people above all other considerations; to abandon any grudges and personal opinions against one another; to cooperate in an harmonious spirit in all discussions and deliberations; and to mete out justice and exercise calmness. .in order to carry out the main objective. There is no time to lose?" Following this, Dr. Kung then gives some practical advice in the course of which he expresses the opinion that, unless the members of the Kuomintang get on the job and compose their quarels-both Feng and Yen are likely to be defeated and the Yangtsze Valley from Hankow to Shanghai will again be overrun by Fengtien troops and an even worse situation may developal Pautoń. In closing he said, "Should you hesitate at this juncture, would you not be held responsible for spoiling the work of the Revolution which the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen labored forty years to promote?"

SOME FURTHER FACTS ABOUT AMERICAN BUSINESS IN CHINA

THE STATEMENT was recently made, and made correctly, in the November *Bulletin* of the American Commerce in Shanghai, that the total trade of the United States with China is greater than with that of any country in South America. This bald statement is, however, liable to create a misapprehension, unless the actual figures and circumstances are gone into in somewhat more detail. First of all, let the reader have it quite clear that the best customer for American goods in South America is the Argentine republic, not by any means the largest of South American countries. During the first half of the current year, American products to a value of more than seventy-five million gold dollars were sold in Argentine. During the same period America bought from the Argentine less than fifty million dollars worth. Let us now look at American sales in China. The figures are very succinctly put in a pamphlet just issued entitled "Foreign Trade of the United States in the Fiscal Year 1926-27" issued by the U. S. Department of Commerce. The Department of Commerce lumps together China itself, Hongkong (which is under British domination) and Kwantung, (which is partly under Japanese control). America sold to the whole three lumped together during the first half of the present year just under sixty million dollars worth, a slight decrease from the yearly average, which is about thirty percent below the sales for the same period to Argentine. The reason why the *total* trade between America and China looms so large is because America buys much more from China than it sells to China, as it does from every important country in the Far East. Roughly speaking, America buys from China fifty per cent more than it sells to China, and when examining figures as to American trade with China it is important for the reader to note the *kind* of trade. Let it be noted also that out of the about 120 million dollars worth of American goods sold yearly to China, about twenty odd millions is represented by various kinds of oil, and about thirty millions by various kinds of tobacco. To make the comparison again with Argentine, the amount of oil sold there is considerably less, that than sold to China and tobacco less than two million dollars worth. So that to compare the *general* trade of Argentine and that of China, the general merchants of America sell about double as much cargo in the comparatively small South American country of Argentine as they do in the whole of China, Hongkong and Kwantung included. These facts are not stated with any idea of belittling the importance of the Chinese market to the American trader, but at the same time it is just as well for the American trader not to have any delusions. It might also be noted that American sales to China have remained practically stationary since 1921-1922, while the sales of U. S. products to Argentine have increased 86 per cent in the same period.

A FOOLISH WASTE OF GOOD MONEY!

IT WOULD be difficult to estimate the amount of money which has been wasted by our local municipal government and foreign businessmen in the past two or three years on propaganda schemes designed to preserve the so-called foreign special position here. Foreign firms, although faced with decreased profits and even losses, have, nevertheless, dug deep down into their pockets to finance propaganda which someone claimed might "save the situation." The writer knows of one case where a leading foreign firm, almost without question, handed over the sum of $10,000 to a man who was promoting, or said he was promoting some scheme to prevent the spread of Bolshevism in China. Well, so far as we know the only benefit derived from the appropriation was to provide the promoter of the propaganda with a new motor car. It's a curious situation when supposedly hard-headed business men who wouldn't advance the sum of $10,000 or even $50 in an ordinary business transaction without serious consideration and investigation, will, without question hand over their good money for propaganda schemes. It must be due to the curious psychological situation which prevails in the foreign communities in Shanghai, which causes supposedly sane men to react in this way. It reminds one of a drowning man clutching at straws. And most of the propaganda schemes which are foisted on this city are of little more value than straws, that is from the standpoint of convincing the rest of the world regarding the merits of the so-called "die-hard" position here. It is a fact that about the only value derived from most of these schemes is to provide the promoter of the propaganda with a salary. If one-quarter of the good money which Shanghai has thrown away in the past two years in this way had been devoted to some practical plan of promoting better relations between Chinese and foreigners, for example, the construction of "model villages" for laborers, the construction of a public library for the use of the Chinese residents of the Settlement, more public schools for Chinese, or something else along this line, far greater benefits would have been derived. If the Shanghai Municipal Council and foreign commercial organizations here should appropriate a million dollars for propaganda purposes abroad it would have very little effect in preserving the foreigner's "special position" in China, except possibly in an adverse way through prolonging the agony of the present uncertainty.

Some Speculations on the S. M. R. Loan Question!

AS STATED in last week's issue of *The Review* the absence of any official declaration on the part of the State Department, leaves American residents of this part of the world, and the Chinese as well, pretty much in the dark as to the attitude of the American Government respecting the loan of $G. 40,000,000 which the Japanese-owned South Manchuria Railway has been trying to borrow from J. P. Morgan and Company and the National City Bank of New York. A *Reuter* message from New York received in Shanghai on December 7 quoted one of the New York newspapers as expressing the view that the State Department's attitude had changed and it was now thought that the Government would oppose the loan. All who are interested in the future peaceful and friendly relation of the United States and China hope that this latest report is true, for there is little question but what such a loan would lay the foundation for future serious trouble between America and China and in addition would certainly involve America in the highly dangerous situation which is bound to develop in Manchuria in the future owing to the rivalries of Japan and Russia over this considerable section of the territories of the Chinese Republic. There is nothing new regarding this Manchurian Question. Before the Russo-Japanese war it was generally believed that Russia would ultimately annex this territory, but Japan intervened and defeated Russia. Since that time Japan has been proceeding to do what Russia failed to do: annex Manchuria. The Japanese military party tried to clinch Japan's control over Manchuria by means of the Twenty-One Demands of 1915 and when blocked in the consummation of her major project by the United States, she changed her methods and tried to buy Manchuria outright by means of the notorious "Nishihara" loans of 1917-1918. Again she failed, but only to make another attempt when the International Banking Consortium was formed as a result of President Wilson's suggestion at the Paris Peace Conference as a means of breaking down the old "sphere of influence" policy in China. Japan exerted herself to prevent Manchuria from being included in the scope of the Consortium and by some is now thought to have succeeded in view of the indefiniteness of Mr. Thomas W. Lamont's statements on this subject. The *Japan Chronicle*, the British paper published at Kobe, Japan, in discussing this point recently expressed the opinion that Manchuria had been included in the Consortium agreement, but that a private or "gentlemen's" agreement between Mr. Lamont and the Japanese bankers rather contradicted Mr. Lamont's public declaration on the question.

THUS, dating back to the attempt of Secretary Knox to neutralize the railways of Manchuria, Japan has been trying to obtain control of this important part of the Asiatic mainland. And on each occasion it has been America which stood in the way of the consummation of Japan's major ambitions. During the World War Japan, by oblique methods, succeeded in obtaining the signature of the American Secretary of State, Mr. Robert Lansing, to the so-called Lansing-Ishii agreement, a cleverly written document which caused the United States to recognize Japan's superior position in Manchuria. But the Lansing-Ishii Agreement was thrown out when its real import was discovered at the Washington Conference. The Washington Conference went very thoroughly into this question of Manchuria and finally adopted a treaty which was supposed to definitely guarantee the political economic and administrative integrity of China's territories, but this apparently means nothing to the Japanese military party which is still following old ambitions, the only difference being in method. The present premier of Japan is Baron Tanaka, a member of the military clan, and immediately following his assumption of office he opened negotiations with Marshal Chang Tso-ling regarding Japan's interests in Manchuria and Inner Mongolia. In order to be unhampered in the propagation of his "positive" policy in Manchuria and Inner Mongolia, Premier Tanaka has never appointed a Minister of Foreign Affairs in his Japanese Cabinet, while on this side the negotiations have been conducted directly with Marshal Chang Tso-ling, generalissimo of the Fengtien military party. In this way Tanaka and Chang Tso-ling have been able to keep both Japanese and Chinese foreign office civilian officials who might be opposed to the present Japanese policy, from meddling in the negotiations. Despite the fact that these negotiations have been going on for several months there has been no official statement on the part of either Tanaka or Chang Tso-ling as to the real contents of the proposed agreement which Tanaka is trying to induce Chang Tso-ling to sign. The Chinese newspapers have published many reports referring to the alleged Japanese demands and although the reports are not authoritative sufficient has been disclosed to indicate that Japan's present purpose differs little from her past attempts to annex China's Three Eastern Provinces of Heilungkiang, Kirin and Shengking and turn them into a colony similar to the present status of Korea.

THE INSTRUMENT which Japan is using for the accomplishment of her ambitious project is the South Manchuria Railway Company, a semi-official enterprise, 51 percent of which is owned by the Japanese Government and the remainder by influential Japanese capitalists and officials who are members of the government clique. This railway company is a unique enterprise which occupies a position quite similar to a colonial government. It is all embracing in that it not only operates a railway, but acts as a "mother" or holding company for innumerable other Japanese enterprises in Manchuria from the operation of dairies and schools to coal and iron mining. It has judicial functions and police power, operates newspapers and does about everything, including the thinking for thousands of Japanese residents of Manchuria and many millions of Chinese who reside in the railway "zone". In 1925 when one of Chang Tso-ling's generals rebelled and threatened to overturn the Mukden warlord, it was the South Manchuria Railway which sent its armed and uniformed guards to Chang's yamen, located in Chinese territory, and prevented Chang from deserting his armies and fleeing to Dairen. Thus the South Manchuria Railway was able to stabilize the situation in Mukden until Chang Tso-ling could reorganize his army and defeat the rebellious general, Kuo Sung-lin—whom the Japanese held in a trap until Chang Tso-ling could conquer

him at leisure. Again last spring when the Nationalist armies threatened to invade Shantung and Chihli provinces with prospects of carrying the Chinese revolution into Manchuria, Japan threw her troops into Shantung province and by blocking Gen. Chiang Kai-shek again saved her puppet, Marshal Chang Tso-ling.

SO MUCH for the Chinese end of the plot: now we turn to the United States, a prosperous country which is seeking outlets for surplus capital. A few weeks ago Mr. Thomas W. Lamont of Morgan and Company, accompanied by a staff of experts, visited Japan "on a pleasure trip" to use the words of an inspired press report put out at the time of his departure from New York. Lamont duly arrived in Japan and spent several days in private conversation with Government officials, capitalists and industrialists in Tokyo, and immediately following his return to America held a conference with Secretary Kellogg of the State Department. So far as anyone in this part of the world is aware there have been no official reports regarding these conferences, but sufficient has leaked out to show that two leading American banking houses, the National City Bank and Morgan and Company have been negotiating with the Japanese for a loan to the South Manchuria Railway Company, the purpose of the Japanese being to obtain American capital and influence for clinching their "positive" policy in Manchuria and Inner Mongolia. There can be no disputing this, for the negotiations for a loan from the American bankers were proceeding simultaneously with the Japanese negotiations in Peking to induce Marshal Chang Tso-ling to agree to the new Japanese demands. Baron Tanaka was so anxious to put over the deal with the Fengtien militarists that he rather overdid it and caused a reaction in the Fengtien camp when Gen. Yang Yu-ting, chief-of-staff to Marshal Chang Tso-ling, rebelled and gave out an interview to the American and British newspaper correspondents in Peking denouncing the proposed American loan and Japanese "positive" policy all at the same time. Gen. Yang really let the cat out of the bag for he showed quite conclusively why the Japanese Government was trying to borrow American money. Therefore, if the State Department has finally decided to oppose the proposed loan, the credit largely belongs to Gen. Yang Yu-ting, for while the Chinese Nationalists in the Yangtsze Valley and South China have consistently opposed the proposed loan, the officials of the Kuomintang have been so busy with their internal political problems, that their official protests probably came too late to do any good.

THE participation of the American bankers, particularly Morgan and Company and the National City Bank has not been such as to reflect any particular credit upon the United States in this part of the world. To put it in plain language they have been caught "red-handed" in an attempt to bolster up through the use of American money, the imperialistic schemes of the Japanese military party which has been trying for years to undermine America's traditional policies pertaining to the open Door and Equality of opportunity in this part of the world. The Japanese, through the offer of high interest rates (6 percent on bonds issued at 97), have offered Morgan and Company and the National City Bank an attractive bait and the American bankers immediately rush to the State Department in an attempt to swing the American Government into line in support of the loan. And of still further import in this same connection, we learn from an interview which Mr. Jotaro Yamamoto, president of the South Manchuria Railway, granted to the *Associated Press*, that the Japanese were planning to use a considerable portion of this money for purchasing railway equipment in the United States. This brings the United States Steel Corporation into the picture and possibly also the American Locomotive Works, both of which concerns have always worked very closely with Japanese interests in North China. If we remember correctly it was the late Judge Gary, president of the United States Steel Corporation who coined the phrase "American money and Japanese brains in China," after he had made a tour of Japan several years ago and had been wined and dined by the Japanese Government officials and financiers. Judge Gary always preached the doctrine that the proper way to solve the Chinese problem was to turn China over to Japan and then lend Japan the money to enable her to put over the scheme. But the scheme failed ten years ago and it is bound to fail again, but as stated in the foregoing the activities of such American concerns as Morgan and Company, the National City Bank, and the United States Steel Corporation does not reflect any particular credit upon American big business for they have been caught in an apparent attempt to undermine a traditional American policy toward another friendly nation and purely because attractive profits were in prospect. Apparently the friendly relations of China and America, not to mention the vital element of future peace in this part of the world, are minor considerations in the minds of these gentlemen!

AND NOW for a further word on this subject which has to do with present Japanese policy toward China: About two months ago, Mr. John Steele, London correspondent for the *Chicago Tribune*, sent a dispatch to his newspaper which stated that the Japanese had placed insurance with British insurance companies in London covering heavy shipments of arms and ammunition to the Far East. The amount of the Japanese arms purchases was not given but the insurance placed in London amounted to G$15,000,000, which serves to give some idea of the size of the contracts for war materials purchased. The story in the *Tribune* was to the effect that these orders for rifles and ammunition had been placed by the Japanese immediately following the bust-up of the Arms Conference in Geneva which was participated in by America, Japan and Britain. Japan immediately jumped to the conclusion that the failure of the conference would be followed by a divergence of British and American policies in the Far East which would make it easier for Japan to put over her "positive" or annexationist policy in Manchuria. Hence the orders for rifles and ammunition, which, according to the report in the *Chicago Tribune* were being shipped to "ports in the Far East adjacent to Manchuria." Sufficient time has now elapsed for the arrival of these shipments so it is interesting to learn from reliable Chinese sources that Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, an ally of Chang Tso-ling, obtained a shipment of 10,000 rifles from Japanese sources in Tsingtao some two weeks ago. In addition to this the semi-official Japanese *Toho* news service has carried several stories from both Peking and Mukden telling of large recent shipments of arms and munitions from Manchuria to Shantung province and of the concentration of large bodies of Fengtien troops in that area. The purpose of this is obvious: Japan is again financing and arm-

ing Marshal Chang Tso-ling for the purpose of preventing the spread of the Chinese revolution into North China. And in addition to this there are rumors in circulation which have their origin in Tokyo and Dairen, that Japan is again making preparations for sending her troops back into Shantung province. This is the sort of thing for which the Japanese have been trying to borrow money from Messrs. Morgan and Company and the National City Bank. The American Government maintains at considerable expense a Legation in Peking, the purpose of which, supposedly, is to look after American interests. In view of what is now going on in North China it would be interesting to know just what kind of reports the American Legation officials have been sending back to Washington regarding these recent developments which should be of vital interest to the American people, and their Government.

OF INTEREST in connection with this consideration of the question of an American loan to the Japanese-owned South Manchuria Railway Company is the following editorial from the *Peking Leader*, the American paper in the Chinese northern capital:

"American money has been invested elsewhere in China. These investments, however, hitherto have been in the form either of participation in loans to Chinese authorities or of sharing with private Chinese or foreign individuals in commercial enterprises in the management of which Americans had a part.

"American money also has been loaned to Japan in considerable sums. These loans have been for use in Japan.

"It will be a marked departure from American practice not only in the Far East but in other parts of the world for Americans to make a substantial loan to nationals of one country for use in the territory of another, especially if Americans have no voice in the expenditure of the money—and the reports have given no intimation that this loan will secure an American share in the management of the South Manchurian Railway Company.

"The distinction is important between a loan to nationals of a given country for use in their own country and one for them to use in developments outside their own boundaries. Especially is this true when, as in the case of the proposed loan, the money goes to an enterprise which is tied up in all sorts of intimate ways with the government of the country whose nationals are getting the money.

"In view of the almost universal practice hitherto, a loan of the kind proposed will be interpreted—particularly in China—as a partial if not definite recognition by the United States that Manchuria is not a foreign country so far as Japan is concerned. Furthermore, with G$40,000,000 of American money tied up in the activities of the semi-official South Manchurian Railway Company in Manchuria, it will be difficult for the American government (since, presumably, the loan will not be made without the approval of the State Department) to avoid finding itself held at least partially responsible for whatever Japan may do in Manchuria.

"It would be easy to become exceedingly gloomy over the prospect of complications of all sorts arising as a result of the proposed loan, if it be made. Even at best it would be certain to create a sharp reaction against the United States in China.

"No amount of talk about the loan being a purely business matter will remove its serious political aspects. By no means the least of these grows out of the fact that—probably not at all as intended by those proposing to make it—the loan will carry the implication that the United States acknowledges that Japan has a markedly special position in Manchuria—so special a position that Manchuria is not really foreign territory as far as Japan is concerned.

"There has been much talk in Japan of late indicating that many Japanese already feel that Manchuria is more Japan's than China's. It is quite possible that this feeling in Japan, and the reaction of antagonism in China, may develop so as to produce serious consequences. The United States cannot afford to be involved on either side in that quarrel, if it come. The carrying through of this proposed loan will create the serious danger that she will be drawn in on the side of the Japanese expansionists."

Tanaka Government Would Complicate U. S. Relations With China

BY J. A. J.

GENERAL Yang Yu-ting recently gave an interview to American correspondents and the representative of *Reuters* (British news agency) at Peking, during the course of which he denounced the proposed American loan to the South Manchuria Railway as being provocative to the Chinese Government and people. Japan, he said, would use the money to further grip Manchuria in a stranglehold. Moreover, the Chief of Staff to the Northern "Generalissimo" had reasons to believe that the Tanaka Cabinet would use the loan for political purposes during the coming Japanese elections. Without a lever with which to boost itself, the Tanaka Government would most likely collapse before the pressure of the Opposition. Naturally, what General Yang Yu-ting told the correspondents caused quite a flurry in Japanese circles and Minister Yoshizawa promptly addressed a Note to the general demanding an explanation. General Yang Yu-ting is now reported to have granted an interview to Chinese pressmen during the course of which he implied that he had been to some extent misquoted or misunderstood by the foreign correspondents. It is also reported that he caused a secretary to be sent to the Japanese Legation for the purpose of expressing his regrets for having given the interview to the American correspondents and *Reuter's* representative.

It will take some time to get at the bottom of things but, in the meantime, it is only necessary to say that the surprise the interview caused foreigners in North China was, of course, very great. Business "taipans" and budding diplomats hurried to the Peking Club for the purpose of analysing "the situation," and Senor Juan de la Cruzy Chili-con-Carne, the Attache of the Patagonian Legation, is said to have remarked, "But, carramba, this will drive Tanaka mad!" The general impression of foreigners in China had been that Chang Tso-ling was the puppet of Japan and indefinitely bound hand-and-foot to any Manchurian policy of the Japanese Government, but the fact of the matter is that, since the downing of the Kuo Sung-lin revolt of the winter of 1925, the Northern "Dictator" has gradually cut himself loose from Japanese influence and pressure. When, therefore, General Yang Yu-ting declared to the foreign correspondents that "they (the Chinese) had had enough of the Japanese in Manchuria," he was merely making public the conviction formed by Chang Tso-ling in December 1925.

The Japanese used the Kuo Sung-lin revolt as a lever with which to terrorize Chang Tso-lin into granting them additional concessions and rights in Manchuria. Generally speaking, the Japanese took mean advantage of the Marshal. It is a well-known fact that immediately after the downing of the Kuo Sung-lin revolt, certain Japanese in Mukden predicted better times ahead for the Japanese in Manchuria. "Chang Tso-ling has now learnt that without the Japanese he is never safe," declared these Mukden Japanese, "and it seems clear that he would give us a freer hand now." However, in view of the oft-repeated declarations of Baron Shidehara that Japan stood for a policy of non-interference in China, Chang Tso-lin later pretended he knew nothing about these concessions and new rights and, having advertised its non-interference policy to all the world, Tokyo could not very well have come forward with charges of breach of promise or faith.

"Positive Policy" Displeases Japanese

Baron General Tanaka's "Positive Policy" has not only antagonized the Chinese in Manchuria towards Japan but has also caused unbounded dissatisfaction to many Japanese in the Three Eastern Provinces, depending as they do entirely upon Chinese patronage for the disposal of their goods. Hitherto, Japanese traders in Manchuria, despite abnormal conditions, such as depreciation of the *fengpiao* (Chang Tso-lin's currency), increased taxation and decreased purchasing power of the peasantry, had managed to make both ends meet where fellow-nationals carrying on trade elsewhere in the Chinese

Republic had failed to do. But when the Tanaka Cabinet came out into the open with its "positive policy," the Chinese in Manchuria rose almost to the last man for the purpose of giving the Japanese what is known in vulgar parlance as a "hot time." In Mukden, for example, Japanese traders have on their hands huge stocks of goods of all descriptions which the Chinese refuse to buy under one pretext or another and, with the end of the year fast approaching, many of these Japanese traders would go to the wall unless "carried over" by the Japanese banks.

It is quite certain the Opposition in Japan would take full advantage of all these facts in an endeavor to overthrow the Tanaka Cabinet and General Tanaka knows it. Consequently, when General Yang Yu-ting says that the proposed American loan to the South Manchuria Railway, if put through, would be used by Baron General Tanaka for political purposes, General Yang is merely reiterating what every Japanese trader in Manchuria is fully aware of. And the Opposition in Japan, making capital out of the warning given by the Chief of Staff of the Northern Generalissimo, that the proposed loan constitutes a great provocation to the Chinese Government and people, is sure to tear the Tanaka "positive policy" up into sixes and seven as being dangerous to the prestige of Japan and to the peace of the Far East.

Signs are not wanting that the conservative element of Japanese in Manchuria is furnishing the Opposition at home with wholesome material with which to assail and wreck the Tanaka Ministry. Japanese traders in outlying districts in the Three Eastern Provinces claim that where formerly they were able to carry on their business unmolested, they are now shunned by the Chinese. The anti-Japanese feeling in Manchuria is now very high, thanks to the suspicions raised in the minds of the people of Manchuria by the "positive policy" platform of the military clique in control of Japan's foreign relations, especially Sino-Japanese relations. The greatest drawback to Sino-Japanese understanding is the chameleonic changing of colors on the part of the Japanese Government. Each succeeding Cabinet has a new policy as against China. The position of the Japanese Minister and Consuls in China is rendered anomalous thereby. Thus, Minister Yoshizawa during the existence of the former Ministry followed the policy of "non-interference" so often enunciated by Baron Shidehara but now he is bound hand-and-foot to the "positive policy" of Baron General Tanaka. And Japanese subsidized newspapers which only yesterday commented with pride upon the policy of "non-interference" are now boosting vigorously the "positive policy" of the military clique. Such inconsistencies bewilder the Chinese and do a lot of harm to Japanese prestige not only in China but also in the United States and Europe.

Embroiling the United States

It is taken for granted in various quarters that the proposed loan is deliberately calculated to "queer the pitch" for the United States in China. The Chinese hope that the U.S. State Department will see clearly through any trick of this nature which the crafty Japanese military clique now having all the say in Tokyo may wish to put over. The late Count Okuma suggested that American-Japanese co-operation in China should be on the basis of "American money and Japanese brains." In other words, American traders in China could pack up and quit the field and leave Japan to manage and supervise American investments in China. The plan, if put through, could not have been excelled by any other in embroiling America in Japan's imperialistic designs and machinations upon China. Count Okuma was a sage in his time, but in diplomacy he went about it too clumsily. He was the man behind the infamous Twenty One Demands upon China. Now we have Baron General Tanaka living up not only to the letter and spirit of Okuma's China policy but to the Okuma doctrine of "American money and Japanese brains." And while Okuma went about it too bluntly, Tanaka hopes in round-about ways to embroil the United States in Japan's "positive policy" in China and Manchuria. If the proposed loan to the South Manchuria Railway is put through, Tokyo would in due course float another loan for Japanese interests in China, and another and yet another until such time as American investments in China through Japanese initiative totalled a few hundred millions. Then, shedding off their cloak, the Japanese militarists would resume their sabre-rattling tactics and pin-down China with a *judo* strangle-hold. General Yang Yu-ting is right when he says that the loan would strengthen the Japanese hold on Manchuria with American assistance.

Circulate Falsehoods

In order to discredit Chang Tso-ling, the Japanese newspapers and news-agencies have in recent weeks circulated many false reports concerning him. It was only the other day that the Japanese circulated a story to the effect that Chang Tso-ling was shortly going to install himself as Emperor, changing the name of China into "The Mighty Expansive Empire." (Lacking a sense of humor, they failed to call it the Mighty *Expensive* Empire!) He had ordered special coronation robes from Soochow, the story concluded. Later on, the "Foreign Office Spokesman" (a Japanese imitation of the American "White House Spokesman"—imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, you know!) declared to newspaper representatives that the story lacked foundation and that it did not seem Chang Tso-ling had any such ambition. But the harm had already been done. It is the old Japanese Foreign Office trick.

Whenever it suits the Japanese Foreign Office to have its subsidized organs engaged in broadcasting vituperations or false announcements, the respective pressmen would be given the required tip and simultaneously the thing is done wherever Japanese subsidized organs exist. In due course, the "Foreign Office Spokesman" washes the fingers of the Japanese Government in Pontius Pilate manner by declaring that the vituperations or reports were unfounded or seemed to be. Mr. Yamamoto, the new President of the South Manchuria Railway, when recently visiting Peking for the purpose of calling upon Chang Tso-ling, merely brought with him a complimentary letter of introduction to the Northern "Generalissimo," and when he left Peking, Chang Tso-ling gave him another complimentary letter, for the Japanese Premier. That was all. But the Japanese purposely misrepresented the whole thing, circulating the report that Yamamoto had brought with him to Peking a Memorandum and that the "Generalissimo" had come to some agreement with Yamamoto over the contents of this Memorandum.

The policy of the Japanese Government in China is still based on insincerity. It is the old policy of pitching one faction against another. Thus, when the Nationalists seemed firmly entrenched in Wuhan, Mr. Saburi Sadao, the head of the Japanese Treaty Bureau, discussed questions of great importance, relative to relations between Japan and the Nationalists, with Mr. Eugene Chen. Later, when in Mukden, Mr. Saburi failed to divulge the nature of his conversations with Mr. Eugene Chen but attempted to soft-soap General Yang Yu-ting as to Japan's attitude vis-a-vis Manchuria. Later, when Nanking became the Nationalist center and Hankow had fallen from grace, Mr. Yoshizawa was sent to Nanking to fish things out of the Nationalists. General Yang Yu-ting is the only Northern militarists who has broadness of vision and an uncanny power to look through the Japanese scheme of things. It is a well-known fact that during these past two years General Yang has been the guiding star of Chang Tso-lin. And it is likewise certain that it is through the initiative of General Yang Yu-ting that this bombshell of an interview was granted to foreign correspondents at Peking. How the interview will be received in America remains to be seen.

Mukden, December 6.

Death of Dr. John T. Proctor of the Baptist Mission

Dr. John T. Proctor, a prominent member of the American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society who arrived in China in January, 1898, died suddenly of heart failure in Shanghai on Thursday, December 8, as he was walking from his office in the Mission Building to the American Club. His body was taken to the public mortuary and an inquest held, the verdict being, after an examination by Dr. J. C. McCracken, that death had resulted from heart failure of which Dr. Proctor had been suffering for some time.

Dr. Proctor was born in the town of Philadelphia, Marion County, Mo. on March 11, 1869 and was graduated from William Jewell College and the University of Chicago. He was prominent in the Baptist Church and Baptist Foreign Missionary Society and was the founder and first president of Shanghai Baptist College, now known as Shanghai College.

Dr. Proctor is survived by Mrs. Proctor who is in Shanghai and four children: Paul who is with Montgomery, Ward and Company of St. Paul; Downing, who is a professor at Baylor University, Waco, Tex.; Helen who is with the Student Volunteer Movement of America and Mildred who is a student at Dennison University, Granville, Ohio.

Since his arrival in China, Dr. Proctor has been active in the affairs of the foreign and Chinese communities at Shanghai, having served many years on the committees of various public organizations.

The funeral services were held at the Bubbling Well chapel, December 10, Dr. F. J. White, president of the Shanghai Baptist College officiating. Dr. White was assisted by the Rev. T. C. Bau and the Rev. E. H. Cressy. Prayer was offered by the Rev. A. F. White. In addition to the large number of foreigners, there were more than a hundred Chinese present at the funeral to pay their last respects to a man who had spent his life in improving the condition of the Chinese people.

The Difference Between Communism And Sun Yat-Senism

BY DR. WANG CHING-WEI

The following significant declaration dealing with the "Pupification" of the Kuomintang of Communist influence was made by Dr. Wang Ching-wei, former Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, in a recent address before the students of Shanghai College, an American missionary institution at Shanghai. The translation was made by Mr. E. D. Pan and appeared originally in the North-China Daily News:

ON a previous occasion I had the pleasure of reporting on the complete process of the "Purification of the Kuomintang" at Wuhan. Wuhan being the most difficult and last element in the Kuomintang to be enlisted in the expulsion of the Communists, its move in this direction was the finishing touch of the now unanimous policy of the Party. I propose in this discussion to make the following observations as important measures to take after separating from the Communists.

First of all, we must continue to stamp out Communist elements in China. By "separation from the Communists," we mean their expulsion from the Kuomintang. But what are we going to do with them after that? From the declaration of the Communist Party of China of July 13 and that of the China Communist Youth Association of July 19, it can be seen that their policy is on the one hand to oppose and embarrass the Nationalist Government and the Provisional Committee, and on the other hand, to try to maintain individual membership in the Kuomintang. It is evident that they are proposing now to utilize the Kuomintang and later to break it to pieces. They want to make an eggshell of the Kuomintang, they themselves being the unhatched chick, which will sooner or later break the shell and come out. To this end, many clever plans are in the making, of which the following reports from Moscow and from other sources inside our own territory are noteworthy.

Drive Through Northern Provinces

That with Mongolia as the basis of action, they are to make a drive through the northern provinces, where the influence of the Kuomintang is comparatively feeble. In the southern provinces they find in the Nationalists a deadly opponent in all their activities. So the first and most prominent measure for them to take is to undermine the Kuomintang, partly by external opposition, and partly by joining the Party and then breaking it from within—for they well know that once the party is broken up it would be a long time before the members could be unified, and in the meantime the different elements would fight with each other until all of them perish.

So the so-called "separation from the Communists" is at present only a formulated policy of the Kuomintang, whose full materialization has yet to come. Since the Communists are attempting not only to disintegrate the Kuomintang but also to overthrow the Nationalist Revolution, for which the Kuomintang is shouldering the bulk of responsibility, I appeal to all the citizens of China to come forward and put down communism.

Kuomintang Principles

Secondly, we must also re-examine the theories and principles now in circulation in our Party. In our attempt to rid ourselves of Communist associates, we must also sort out their policies and advocations which have in the last few years been gradually instilled into our rank and file. Many of our people are not able to distinguish them from our own teachings, and—what is worse—some of our most faithful and enthusiastic members have grown to be so used to them that they mistake them for the most progressive doctrines of the Party to which they pledge their allegiance. So an important thing to do is to take stock of the theories and principles underlying the Nationalist Revolution and discard those that came originally from Communism and are not suited to the needs of the Revolution. This is not only a matter of policy and expediency, but the leaders owe it to the mass of the populace to give them proper guidance in the recognition of the fundamental principles. If we were content with expelling the Communists and keeping their thoughts and ideas among our ranks, there could never be any true purification of the Party.

The Three Principles' Test

A good way to test out whether any principle should be retained or not is to refer it to the "Three Principles" of Dr. Sun, and we shall find a definite answer to each of our questions. Let us take, for instance the celebrated creed of Communism—that of class conflict—and seek a solution in Dr. Sun's third principle, the principle of people's livelihood. Class distinction leads to class conflict—which is a fact, and defies challenge—and to do away with class conflict we must tear down barriers between classes. This is a common point between Dr. Sun's third principle and the Russian *regime*; hence, Dr. Sun's often misused statement, "The principle of people's livelihood is the principle of communism, meaning thereby that the two have a common goal. But Communism proposes to reach this goal by the proletarians struggling to overthrow all other classes—sometimes, for the sake of temporary expediency, allowing participation of farmers and "smaller capitalists." So one inevitable (but carefully planned) result of Communism is massacre and bloodshed. The principle of people's livelihood, however, proposes to check the development of class distinction before it takes place, and in the case of one already in existence gradually to melt it away.

An Ambiguity Explained

Our late Tsungli has given us another statement which fully explains the apparently ambiguous statement quoted above:—"Communism and the principle of people's livelihood are one and the same, but they employ different means and methods. In fact, the former is the theory of the latter, and the latter is the practice of the former." China, in her present "subcolonial status," has not very much of an economic or industrial development and therefere does not have any acute class distinction. Taking society as a whole, the strongest oppressors are the "imperialists," and so what China needs is a unification and cooperation of the different classes of people against imperialism. A class conflict, such as is proposed by the Communists, would therefore be detrimental to China. To quote Dr. Sun again:—"Social progress depends rather upon a harmonizing of the economic interests of society than a clash among them."

Allow me to illustrate my point with some facts.

The Case of the Farmer

In connection with our farmers' movement in Hupeh and Hunan, the Communists have been advocating the "confiscation of all lands" and the "overthrow of all landowners." But the poor farmers have not really benefited from this:—it is the local rascals and crooks that have swollen on these lands. They appropriate for their selfish application and interpretation one of Dr. Sun's own statements, that "the farmers shall till their own soil," which, however, as Dr. Sun himself explained in his Principles as well as in a speech delivered at the Farmers' Movement Institute at Canton on August 23, 1924, was to be effected through evolutionary and legal measures. He did not mean that land should be confiscated,—much less by the people themselves without even the knowledge of the Government.

We need, therefore, to explain to the farmers the difference between the Communist programme and that of the Kuomintang. The former makes a beautiful promise in confiscating lands, but in fact seriously impairs the welfare of the farmers themselves by breaking the social compact which involves the farmers as well as others and also by throwing the farmers out of employment, to result in a general state of unrest which is instrumental for its own success. The Nationalist program, as set forth in the declaration of the first Kuomintang convention, is not nearly as high-sounding and attractive, but is calculated directly to answer the needs of the peasant class and clearly defines its status in the Revolution.

Lands to Cultivate

We say to the farmers:—"Do you say that you are suffering from the lack of lands to cultivate? But China has plenty of lands that are not inhabited. We believe that the trouble is not that you do not have lands which you can cultivate, but that you do have lands which you cannot cultivate. The famines in the north have not all been due to droughts—other conditions have contributed. You farmers need to have money with which to buy implements, seeds and cows, but where does the money come from. Yes, you can borrow, but the interest is outrageous and you run the risk of having to sell your sons and daughters to pay the rent of the land and redeem the debt, in case crops should be bad. So the fundamental solution to the problem is not land alone, but also other facilities like agricultural banks that could really relieve you farmers of your suffering. But these agricultural banks will not suddenly spring into being, they depend largely upon the financial conditions of society at large. So we see that we must face the situation not only from the point of view of the farmers, but also in consideration of what I referred to as the social compact.

Bandits and Troops

"And this is only one phase of the problem: there is also the disturbance caused by bandits and bad troops, who often spoil their crops, kill their fowls, burn their huts or even capture their children for ransom. Here we see that the webwork includes not only the economic conditions but also the political conditions.

"And even when these difficulties are solved, there is another serious obstacle to their well-being in that China exports agricultural products and imports industrial goods. Beans and cotton, which the farmers toil very hard to produce, are exported very cheap to foreign lands where they are made into bean oil and cloth and sent back to China at several times the cost. The little money that is the price of the farmers' sweat soon slips out of their hands at a much faster rate than its accumulation. The scores of trading ports are like so many wounds through which blood is steadily trickling down and weakening the Oriental Sick Man! The unequal treaty and the one-side tariff will soon pull China into a state of bankruptcy, from which the farmers, as well as anybody else for that matter, have no escape. So to solve the problem of the farmers' movement, we must solve not only economic and political conditions but also improve China's international relations. These conditions are very intimately connected with the farmers, and in them we find the justification of what we often hear,—'Let the merchants, farmers, laborers and students unite into one group', 'Down with Militarists', and 'Down with Imperialism'. These are revolutionary programmes that directly answer the needs of the farmers and are planned in the interest of the farmers themselves."

Futility of Class Conflict

An explanation like this will enlighten our farmers in recognizing the futility of the Communist proposition of class conflict and the necessity of the unification of all classes of people to participate in the Nationalist Revolution.

Take again the labor movement. The loudest claim made by the Communists is that their party belongs to the proletarians and that they propose to give them the country too. But, mind you, the country will not belong to the proletarians, but will belong to a few leaders of proletarians, who use the mass as a tool for the success of their own political struggles. Last May, the Hanyang District Division of the Kuomintang, under the control of communists, decided to take over the 15 factories of Hanyang and put them under labor control—an experiment which had been tried and failed in Russia and Italy where the factories soon ran short of money, material, and fuel, and had to be turned over to the government or the capitalists again. Did these people in Hanyang not know about the impracticability of their plan? Yes, they knew it as well as anything. But then why did they advocate it? Were they stupid or crazy, of what? No, they were intentionally putting up the plan with the view to embarrassing the government and causing a state of panic by unemployment to disturb the economic conditions. They only wanted, to displace the Kuomintang with their own party in the Nationalist Revolution, and were willing to take any consequences in regard to the welfare of the laborers.

Nationalist Labor Programme

The Nationalist programme of labor again, humble as it sounds, is based on the needs of the laborers. Like the farmers, the laborers are an organic part of the social compact. The Nationalist Revolution does not seek the welfare of the laborers alone—but it does seek that—and the welfare of the laborers must receive final and permanent protection after the Revolution has been successfully carried out. If, therefore, the laborers are given to understand this policy of the Kuomintang, they will undoubtedly withdraw from the company of the Communists and enlist themselves in the Nationalist Revolution.

Again consider the merchants' movement. Communism cries: "Down with Capital." Kuomintang cries: "Limit capital." What a difference! Then these Communists create such terms as "big capitalists" and "small capitalists", defining each case to suit the particular conditions of the time. Last September, I heard of the proprietor of a pawnshop in Nanking being captured on the charge that he was a Communist. In May, when I was in Hankow I heard that the Yenning Kuoming Division declared that anybody owning more than $50 was a "small capitalist". Under that definition, a cow, which is often worth more than that amount, is a capitalist.

Milking the Capitalists

This leads me to think of the saying "Allying with the rich farmers is like raising fat cows, to milk them." What the Communists propose to do by allying with the "small capitalists" is also but to "milk them"; that's all!

The Kuomintang programme in relation to merchants is clearly defined in Dr. Sun's plans, which I quote:

"For the development of China's industry, there are two possible ways,—private enterprise, and state enterprise. Businesses that lend themselves to private enterprise ought to be undertaken by individuals under the encouragement of the State and due protection of the law. To induce such enterprises, this current suicidal tariff arrangement must be done away with, the disorderly subsidiary coin system reformed, all obstacles from the official circle removed, and facilities for communication improved. Other enterprises that in their very nature require monopoly ought to be undertaken by the state."

Kuomintang and Capital

So the Kuomintang is fundamentally opposed to the overthrow of capital. We need to promulgate our constructive plans and endeavor to improve the relationship between employers and employees, capitalists and laborers.

Last of all, let us dwell a moment on student movements. Last summer, I heard in Hupeh the slogan "To study is nonrevolution, and nonrevolution is anti-revolution", which was so absurd I could not make myself believe anybody would say it. If a student does not study, how can he be a student any more than a person can be a farmer if he does not farm, or one a laborer if he does not labor? Another slogan then current was "Down with the educated class." Yes, it is a very easy thing for the laboring class to overthrow the educated class, just as it is easy for the hands that labor to break the head in which is stored intelligence and education, but when that is done, both the head and the hands perish! If we want China to be a country of liberty, equality and independence, we must build a civilization of liberty, equality, and independence, which responsibility lies on the shoulders of the students. If students do not seek knowledge, they are not facing their duties, and if people force them to evade their duties, these people are the biggest sinners to their country and race! Dr. Sun's theory that "it is easier to act than to know" is clearly a theory that teaches men not only to do things but also to learn to know more.

I have used all these instances to prove the fundamental difference between the Communists and Kuomintang. Now that the Communists elements have been removed from our midst, we need also to discard their principles and make our position perfectly clear to the people.

Glorious Pages in History

Thirdly, one important slogan of the Kuomintang is "to be constructive". We know that we have to overthrow militarists, imperialists, and more recently, Communists. But what after that? Since the beginning of the revolutionary programme, we have overthrown already Wu Pei-fu, Sun Chuan-fang, and Chang Chung-chang, and will soon put Chang Tso-lin out of his place. We have taken back the British Settlements at Kiukiang and Hankow and have expelled the Communists from our Party. All these will form glorious pages in the history of the Kuomintang. But they are negative measures. They remove the obstacles on the path of the Nationalist Revolution, but are not the Revolution itself. So we need very urgently to bring about realization of the principles and policies of Kuomintang.

The people are thirsting and hungering for a good government, and it is our duty to deliver them from their sufferings. We must do constructive work, so that our efforts in overthrowing militarists, imperialists, and Communists, shall not have been spent in vain, and that the efforts to overthrow in the future will be more effective than ever.

I have presented you these three measures that I consider important for us to take, and appeal to you all and myself to do all we can to bring them to pass.

Pan-Pacific Association of Shanghai Issues Monthly Bulletin

The Pan-Pacific Association of Shanghai has just issued the first number of the *Pan-Pacific Monthly*, a pamphlet of a dozen pages with articles by Dr. Fong F. Sec on "Pan-Pacific Aims," "The Work of the Institute of Pacific Relations," by Prof. D. H. Blakeslee and a report of a recent address on "Long Distance Flying" by Lt. Commander R. H. Lavender of the U. S. Navy. It is the intentions of the officers of the organization to make the publication a regular feature of the Association's activities in Shanghai. The Association holds regular meetings, at which problems affecting the relations of nations about the Pacific are discussed. The last meeting on Friday, Dec. 16 was addressed by Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai; Dr. Herbert Chatley, of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board and the Rev. Fr. E. Gherzi of the Siccawei Observatory. M. R. Mullen is executive secretary of the Pan-Pacific Association.

Proposed U. S. Loan to S. M. R. Falls Through

By Frederic William Wile, Staff Correspondent, The Japan Advertiser.

Washington, December 5.—Repeated Chinese protests against the projected loan of $40,000,000 to the South Manchuria Railway Company, now appear to have resulted in halting the transactions, in which the leading American institutions are the international banking house of J. P. Morgan & Company, and the National City Bank of New York.

There have been conclusive indications forthcoming that Washington is interested, that the bankers have decided to postpone the negotiations indefinitely and that the matter never will be brought formally to the attention of the State Department.

The protests originated with Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to Washington, on behalf of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, the Shanghai District Chamber of Commerce, the Chapei Chamber of Commerce and the Institute of Pacific Relation

Wu Also Sends Cable

Mr. Sze's representations were followed by a protest from General Yang Yu-ting, chief of Generalissimo Chang Tso-lin, and further protests were cabled yesterday by Dr. C. C. Wu, Foreign Minister of the Nationalist Government, indicating that both the Northern and Southern factions in China are unitedly opposing the loan. In view of these protests bankers here became hesitant.

Thomas W. Lamont of the Morgan firm and Charles E. Mitchell, president of the National City Bank, informally broached the subject to Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg in the middle of November, shortly after Lamont's return to the United States from Japan.

Fears that the loan might be used to strengthen Japanese penetration of Manchuria apparently were the basis for the Chinese protests.

Bankers May Not Agree

Nippon Dempo-United Press

Washington, December 5.—The protests of various Chinese factions against the proposed loan by the Morgan banking interests to the South Manchuria Railway coincided today with reports here that the bankers themselves may not agree to the loan.

The delay on the part of the bankers in presenting an application for the loan to the Department of State was interpreted in some official quarters as meaning financiers were hesitating to float any loan regarding which there is so much controversy.

It was learned, however, that the reported protest of the Nanking regime in China has not been received by the State Department.

Eastern Provinces Also Object

Rengo

Mukden, December 6.—The Legislatures of Mukden, Kirin and Heilungkiang Provinces, known as the "Three Eastern provinces," in their joint name, have sent a telegram to President Coolidge of the United States, asking him to prevent the flotation of a South Manchuria Railway loan in America.

President Defines U. S. Policy in China

China loomed largely in President Coolidge's message to Congress December 5. The President said:

"We have been compelled to send naval and marine forces to China to protect the lives and property of our citizens. Fortunately their simple presence was sufficient to prevent material loss of life, but there has been a considerable loss of property in that unhappy country torn by factions and revolutions which bid fair to last indefinitely. Meanwhile we are protecting our citizens and we are ready to cooperate with any Government which may emerge in promoting the welfare of the people of China: they have always had our friendship and should especially merit our consideration in these days of their distraction and distress."

China was also referred to in the annual report of Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Wilbur said the protection of Americans in China had been most difficult and had required very great tact, patience and calm judgment in the face of tremendous provocation and insult. The principal clash, he said, occurred at Nanking on March 24. "It cannot be doubted" he declared, "that the attack on the foreigners there was premeditated and carefully planned by organized troops; and, similarly, "there is no doubt that the prompt and energetic action of the British and American fleets prevented a wholesale massacre of foreigners."

Shanghai Again.

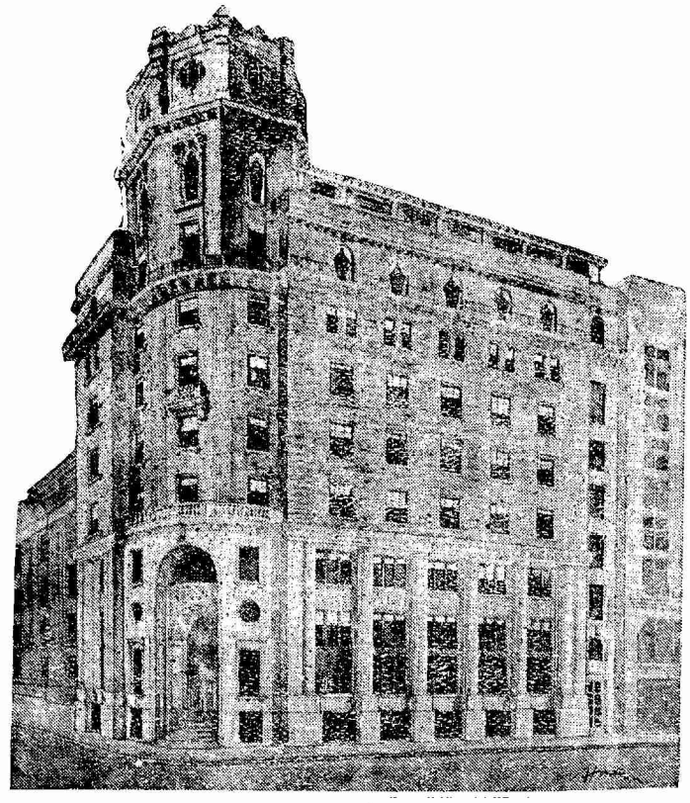
(Editorial in the Manchester Guardian on Nov. 9)

It is, at least, satisfactory to learn that the Shanghai Municipal Authorities are taking steps to prevent a repetition of the complete breakdown of law and order in the Settlement on Monday night. They are closing the stable door after the horse has been stolen, even that is a sign of grace. It does not, however, in any way excuse them for permitting Monday's disgraceful scenes. The Settlement is international, but the dominant nation in it is, undoubtedly, our own. The chief police officers are British. Whether we wish it or not what happens in the Settlement is our concern since when very bad things happen there the blame is laid upon us. In this case the thing that has happened is very bad indeed. For a long time it has been obvious in Shanghai that an attack on the Soviet Consulate was likely. A demonstration like that of Monday, when a crowd of 500 persons, wearing mourning badges, carrying Tsarist flags, walking in procession from a church, decorating motor-cars with Tsarist colors is not the sort of thing that can be prepared by one or two conspirators. Many members of the Russian colony in Shanghai must have known all about it before it took place. Now it so happens, for reasons difficult to fathom, the Municipal Authorities have admitted great numbers of White Russians into the police force. It is inconceivable that some at least of these men did not know what was being planned by their compatriots, relations, and friends. It had for some time been predicted by the Russian papers. Did they or did they not warn their superiors that something of the sort was being prepared? If they did not, it is permissible to ask why not? If they did, it is our duty to ask why, on Monday night, the Soviet Consulate was guarded only by half a dozen, whose sympathies were bound to be with the attacking mob. It is difficult to believe that the Shanghai Municipal Police are so grossly inefficient that such an outrage might be planned and executed against, for example, the British Consulate. Yet our honor as a nation demands that in a Settlement in which ours is the dominant voice, we should give precisely the same quality of protection to the representatives of other nations (whether we like them or not) as we are able to give to our own.

East of Suez it is said the Ten Commandments do not hold, and certainly in China things occur, in which we are closely concerned, that public opinion would not suffer nearer home. It does not enhance British credit for impartiality and fair dealing when in Shanghai the Russian Consul asks to be allowed to send the women and children of the Consulate into Chinese territory because he believes, with good reason, that they will be safer there than in the Settlement. The international character of the Settlement may serve to save our face at home. It will not serve with those who know the facts. Nor is our reputation among the Chinese likely to be much enhanced by recent events at Hankow. Here we concluded an agreement with the Government then in power at that place whereby there was to be a Chinese chairman of the council that was to administer the British Concession. That Government has vanished, though certain of its members are included in (and the bulk of the same party supports) the Government at Nanking. At Hankow there is a Military Governor who is on bad terms with the authorities at Nanking. A chairman for the Administrative Council at Hankow has, however, been agreed upon by this Governor and by the Nanking Government. He has, that is to say, all the credentials that it is possible in the circumstances for any such chairman to have. To refuse to recognise him is to do something that looks perilously like seeking a legal quibble to evade the arrying out of the Hankow agreement.

General Chiang Kai-shek Demands Severance of Relations with Soviet Russia

General Chiang Kai-shek, who has been invited to resume his previous position as Commander-in-chief of the Nationalist Military Forces by the Preliminary Conference of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, has demanded that China's relations with Soviet Russia be severed. In a conversation with foreign and Chinese newspapermen on Tuesday, Dec. 13, Gen. Chiang attributed the labor-peasant uprising at Canton to Soviet intrigue emanating from the Soviet Consulate-General in Canton. He explained to the newspapermen that in view of this situation, the Preliminary Kuominting Conference on Saturday, Dec. 10 had passed a resolution calling upon the Nationalists to sever relations with Soviet Russia and the closing of all Soviet Consulates in Nationalist territory. In the account of Gen. Chiang's remarks appearing in the Chinese newspapers on Wednesday, Dec. 14, Gen. Chiang was quoted as recommending that the matter of severance of relations with the Soviet be brought before the Fourth Plenary Conference of the Kuomintang which is scheduled to be held in Nanking between January 1 and 15. Gen. Chiang also recommended that China should cooperate with other nations in preventing the spread of Communism.



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Women of New China Loose Their Age-Old Shackles

BY PAUL BLANSHARD
In the N. Y. Times Sunday Magazine

THAT ancient Chinese proverb, "Women have plenty of hair but very few brains," went unchallenged by Chinese women for centuries. Then feminism came to China and the proverb was changed by the women leaders to read: "Short hair is the symbol of an awakened intellect."

The year of 1927 will go down in Chinese history as the liveliest year of the women's movement there. With the northward sweep of the Nationalist armies women took a recognized place in politics, propaganda, and even in the army's ranks. In Hankow bob-haired girls in men's trim uniforms bustled about the streets much as American women in the uniform of auxiliary services went about during the World War. There is a striking contrast between these new Chinese women and the boundfooted women in tiny slippers who hobbled beside them.

In old China the two outward symbols of respectability in the feminine world were bound feet and long hair pulled back from the forehead and tied in a knot behind. Usually the stylish Chinese woman of the old school also had her forehead shaved to make a neat square at the top of her brow. She made a quaint picture as she hobbled down the street in her pajama-like cotton trousers, smoking a cigarette.

The Nationalist movement has directly attacked the ancient customs and fashions of Chinese women. It preaches physical culture in place of early corseting of the feet to keep them tiny. Through posters and pamphlets it officially condemns bound feet; and it advocates the education of women side by side with men. The women leaders of the Nationalist movement are almost all the product of coeducational schools; many of them have learned their feminism from American teachers.

In Hankow last Summer Mrs. Sun Yat-sen told me something of the aspirations of the women's movement. She is a slender, vigorous little woman who has proved to be the dynamo of the more revolutionary section of the Nationalist movement. A graduate of Wesleyan College in Macon, Ga., the owes her conception of feminism to American education.

Women as Heroes

"Americans must not expect," she said, "to see the women of China develop a great intelligent movement all at once. Women of China have a long way to go before they will attain the privileges that women have won in the West. The first thing that Chinese women must learn is to be good citizens as well as good housewives.

"I am proud to say that women have during the last two years played a heroic role in the Chinese revolution. We have given our quota of martyrs, and they will not be forgotten."

The new woman of China is anxious to throw off every shackle of dress and custom that held her mother in subjection to men. She releases her feet from bondage even if it means constant pain for several years in learning to walk normally on feet that were restricted in babyhood. I have met girl factory workers in the Women's Union of Hankow who were scarcely able to work from the torture of unbound feet; but they persisted in the new custom as a matter of principle.

If this new woman of China is very advanced in her modern ideas she bobs her hair—this is her last sign of modernity. In many places in China it is disgraceful and dangerous for a woman to bob her hair, and even among the women of the Women's Union of Hankow the feminist organization of the most revolutionary centre of China, only 2 per cent. of the members have shorn their locks.

Feet of natural size and short hair are only two symbols of a ferminist uprising that is affecting profoundly the bases of Chinese social life. From time immemorial Chinese women have been subject to the rule of husband and mother-in-law; unable to choose their own mates in marriage and ignored completly in the civic affairs of their country. Then came the mission schools and the motion pictures, both chiefly from the United States, and the gospel of free womanhood and personal choice in marriage was widely spread. Girl students from Chinese colleges were educated in Europe and America and came back to tell of the status of women in the West. Finally the Russian revolution with its emphasis upon feminism won some Chinese disciples.

The organized expression of this new woman's movement is the Women's Union of the Kuomintang, the political party that controls the Chinese Nationalist movement. The Women's Union was organized in 1925, before the death of the great Nationalist leader, Sun Yat-sen.

It began as a series of progressive women's clubs in Peking and other cities of Northern China. Because it had a political as well as a social program, it was necessary for the women leaders to work secretly, sometimes from prison cells, in the territory of the Northern war lords. The leaders were for the most part women of the educated classes, graduates of American colleges and those who had come in contact with Western countries.

The first battle for women's freedom is taking place inside the Chinese family. Perhaps it will also be the last battle, because the present organization of Chinese family life imposes more limitations upon women's freedom than any other institution. And family life in China is relatively more important to the Chinese girl than to the American girl because the country Chinese girl has no offices, department stores or cinemas as avenues of escape.

"Free Marriage and Divorce"

The new women have attacked first the Chinese attitude toward marriage and divorce. The slogan of the Women's Union is: "Free marriage and divorce." The exact meaning of that slogan can be learned at the headquarters of various women's groups in Hankow and Wuchang. At the headquarters of the Women's Union of Hupeh in Hankow one encounters great activity. Members stroll in—some in silk trousers, some in cotton, all in the tight-fitting high jackets with elbow sleeves that are characteristic of China. A few wear their hair bobbed and, as a revolt against trousers, knee-length skirts. Nearly all of them are blowing smoke rings from cigarettes. As a further expression of the new freedom they would need to stop smoking, for smoking in public has been as much a woman's right as a man's, both in China and Japan. The room echoes with chatter and laughter as girl volunteers address envelopes and send out posters.

"What do you mean by free marriage and divorce?" I asked Miss Chiao Gun-tao, head of the propaganda department. Miss Chiao is of the bob-haired, Western gowned college degreed type of the new women of China.

"We mean in regard to marriage," she replied, "that men and women shall have the right to choose their own husbands and wives, even if their parents do not sanction the choice. Of course we believe that the parents should be consulted, but they should not dictate the choice as they have done in the past"

"Do you believe in a marriage ceremony?"

"Yes, if the young people want a ceremony. You know that in China it is the family approval, and not the legal ceremony, that is considered important. If two young people cannot obtain the consent of their parents for a family ceremony, we see no reason why they should not simply announce their marriage in the papers. That is the nearest thing to a family announcement that is possible in the circumstances."

In a large part of China the traditional form requires that the bride shall be carried to the house of the groom in a flowered sedan chair, publicly sobbing with the grief of leaving her parents. In her new home she bows down before the bridegroom's parents, drinks a cup of wine three times with the bridegroom, and so passes into matrimony.

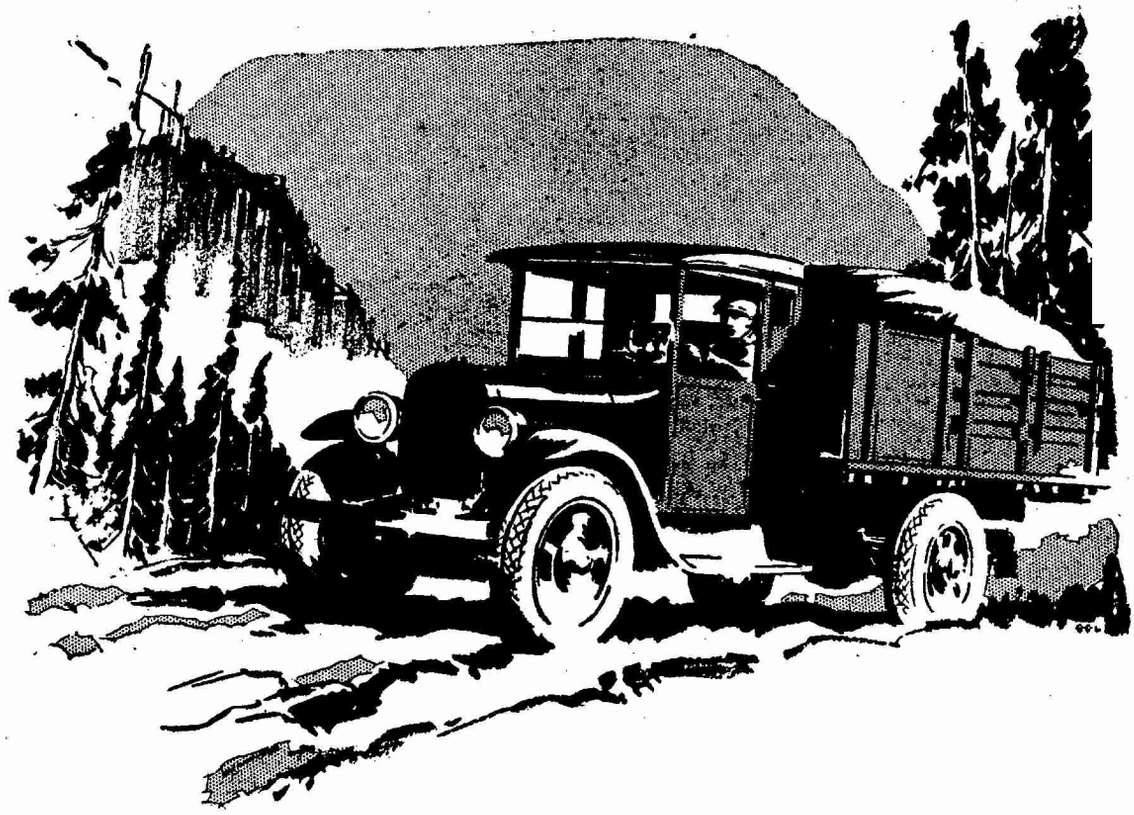
Motor Cars Versus Sedan Chairs

The new women of China do not object to this ceremony, but they prefer motor cars to sedan chairs in approaching the home of the future husband. Also they advocate marriage at more mature years than has been customary in China. A recent investigation of marriage ages in a village in Chihli province showed that two-thirds of the women had married at 16 or younger, and that only 1½ per cent. had waited until they were past 20. Some are married at 11 and 12.

In advocating wider freedom in divorce on the part of wives, the Women's Union is treading upon delicate ground. Divorce was rare in old China, the initiative being taken, in almost every case, by husbands. And a husband has not ventured to send his wife back to her people in a public divorce without the consent of the wife's family. It is assumed, of course, that the forsaken wife has no other place to go except back to her family. The family in old China gave in marriage and took back in divorce; the family was the god of the Chinese marriage system.

The Women's Union stands squarely for the right of a husband and wife mutually to get a divorce if both desire it. It also champions the right of wives to win divorces from their husbands in case of illtreatment. For the time being it cannot advocate the right of a Chinese wife to win a divorce merely for unfaithfulness, since many Chinese husbands still have recognized concubines. A Chinese gentleman whose first wife has no children frequently takes a second wife instead of divorcing the first. The Women's Union does not interfere unless the two wives find living together an impossible experience.

(Continued on page 74)



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(*Continued from page 72*)

For a time in Hankow last Spring the Women's Union became so powerful that it held divorce hearings on its own authority and granted divorces without a court trial. This practice was soon discontinued. Today a woman of Hupeh province who has a complaint against her husband brings it to the Women's Union for adjustment. The leaders of the organization try first to persuade the husband to treat his wife with more consideration. If they fail, then the union goes into court with the wife and helps her to obtain a divorce from a local magistrate. The practice concerning alimony is as yet in an uncertain stage.

This notion that a woman has a right to get a divorce is a revolutionary idea for most of the Chinese people, and it has provoked a storm of opposition to the Women's Union. The opposition has been particularly strong among the peasants, who regard wives as property dearly bought and paid for. The Chinese peasant may be compelled to work and save for several years to earn enough money with which to pay for a wife. If it takes him four years to save $50 for a wife, it is easy to imagine his rage when he discovers that some one is telling his expensive purchase that she is a free agent.

"Didn't I work for her for several years?" he asks, "Are you a thief that you come to steal her away?"

Djang Siu-yin was a very forward young woman in a tiny village of Hupeh, just north of Hankow. She had been disposed of in marriage to her peasant husband, Li Ding-fu, when she was 15 years old and she had borne him three children. Gradually she came to hate Li Ding-fu. He rarely smiled at her; he often beat her.

Across the three-acre field that constituted the worldly wealth of Li there lived Chen Chi-fah. He was a handsome young man and he smiled at Djang Siu-yin as she worked in the field.

One day Djang heard that a representative of the Women's Union had come to the village. Li told her angrily that she should not go near those terrible people, that they stood for free love and communism and many other unspeakable things. But Djang's curiosity had been aroused, and her grievances had developed in her a bitter desperation. She went to the Women's Union leaders while Li was working and poured out her story.

Case in Point

The women investigated and recommended that she divorce her husband. Li in a rage appealed his case to the Peasants' Union of the village, established by the Nationalists. The Peasants' Union said that the Women's Union was wrong and that Djang could not get a divorce. It would undermine family discipline, they said.

The village divided into hostile camps on the question of Djang's divorce. Open fighting began. Then Djang took the law into her own hands. She took two of her children and went to live with Chen Chi-fah across the field. She announced that she was divorced and remarried. The Peasants' Union declared war on the new husband, but he is a mighty fighter and killed three of the men who came to take Djang away.

But the moral practices of a Chinese village are as the flowing of a mighty river, and probably in the end Djang will be forced to go back to her old husband or suffer death. Death has been meted out to many of the new women of Chinese villages by reactionary militarists, who are continually capturing and recapturing the rural districts.

Today millions of Chinese women are receiving only 20 and 30 cents a day as wages. I mean the Chinese cent, which has a value of only one-half of the American cent. The women workers in factories and small shops work twelve and fifteen hours a day and often their children work with them. Birth control is almost unknown except among the student and wealthy classes. During the famine periods peasants offer their girls and occasionally their boys for sale in the cities rather than see them starve.

In this economic setting it is not surprising that the Women's Union program calls for hearty cooperation wiih the women in trade unions. Leaders of the Women's Union have entered the labor unions and helped to organize the lowest-paid women workers. They have learned that the wage standards of the Chinese women must be greatly improved before "freedom" can mean much to them.

The woman's movement of China is not a freakish or an extreme thing. It is the natural beginning of the long struggle of Chinese women for the sex equality in family and community life which the women of the West have already so largely won. To a great extent it is the first successful effort of Chinese women to express in an organized form ideals of womanhood that America has taught to young China.

A Plan To Improve The Silk Industry

Y. T. CHOU

THE importance of improving China's silk industry was recognized by the Nationalists Government long before its influence reached the Yangtsze Valley. In July 1923 Mr. Liao Chung Hoi, the martyred leader of the Kuomintang Party, at that time, Civil Governor of Kwangtung. contributed to the Department of Sericulture of Lin Nan University five thousand dollars with which to conduct a survey of the silk industry of that province. Soon after the completion of the survey a Provincial Bureau for the Improvement of Sericulture was created. Mr. C. W. Howard, an American, who has accomplished a great deal in improving sericulture in South China was invited to be the director of the bureau which has since been carrying on excellent work.

When the Nationalist movement spread out to this section of the country, we find that the same keen interest is shown towards silk improvement by the establishment of a similar bureau in Kiangsu under the Department of Agriculture, Engineering and Industrial Developments. The function of the bureau is to formulate and execute a plan that will help most effectively in the expansion of the silk industry of the province. The plan consists of a revision of government regulations, establishing of experiment stations and demonstration work among the farmers with the sole aim of increasing China's raw silk production in order to meet the demand of American and European silk manufacturers. Chekiang Province,' following the example, has also created a sericultural division in the Agriculture Development Bureau for the same purpose.

Remove Restriction On Cocoon Hongs

The first move to expand the silk industry in Central China was to open up the vast sericultural potentialities of the area by removing government restriction on cocoon hongs. The preceding administrations passed a law in 1913 prohibiting further additions of cocoon buying stations in the interior, in order to protect the home silk weavers from unemployment due to lack of raw materials for their looms. Its direct effect was the forced stagnancy in filature silk exports in the last decades as shown by the Customs statistics. The Nationalist authorities thought it unwise to protect the interests of the weavers at the expense of China's most important product of export, therefore, a proclamation was issued allowing free opening of cocoon hongs in any section of Central China, including the so called "silk districts" where the establishment of cocoon hongs was formerly forbidden. Now the rich sericultural regions west of the Tai Hu Lake and the famous "Tsatlee district', south of it are all available for the exploitation of purchasing agents from the steam filatures and cocoon merchants.

Encouragement For Disease-Free Egg Production

The main effort of increasing silk production, however, is directed towards the elimination of silkworm disease through the use of improved eggs and improved methods of rearing. It is stated by prominent sericulturalists whose judgment cannot be questioned that the percentage of disease in native silkworm eggs ranges from seventy to eighty percent, which is the chief cause of poor cocoon harvests and by the elimination of which, China's silk production can be increased fourfold, with the same amount of mulberry leaf consumption. For the past years different organizations in the two provinces have distributed examined eggs to the farmers. Though their universal adoption is only gradual the result in the last two years has been very encouraging. Many farmers and filaturemen have realized the value and usefulness of disease free eggs. The policy of the government therefore is to encourage production and to give whatever help possible to enlarge its quantity. In Kiangsu Province a modern egg industry is rapidly growing under the able guidance of the Hushukwan Girls' Sericultural School. There were fifteen companies making over one hundred and fifty thousand sheets or over four million layings last Spring. They are located along the Shanghai, Nanking Railway as follows:

Name of City	*No. of Stations*	*Sheets Produced*
Hushukwan	2	40,624
Soochow	2	25,990
Kwanshan	1	23,400
Wusih	2	18,633
Wukong	1	17,000
Chinkiang	3	8,759
Changchow	2	8,459
Nanking	1	6,073
Sunkiang	1	4,000
Total	15	152,938

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The government is assisting these egg producers in two different ways. First, in co-operation with the Hushukwan School it plans to produce carefully breeded parental stock to be distributed to them gratis. Second, it plans to install a series of demonstration stations in the sericultural districts to create additional markets for their product.

Demonstration Work

The demonstration stations have been the source of power in silk improvement work in recent years. It is the most efficient method found so far in propagating new ideas among the mass of sericultural farmers living in the villages of the interior. The nature of the work is to teach peasants in the neighborhood of the stations new methods of silkworm rearing, such as the use of healthy eggs, the disinfection of rearing house, scientific hatching and feeding of worms and helping them to market their improved cocoons. The idea was initiated in 1924 by the Extension Department of Hushukwan School at Tsingtsa where remarkable success was made. The farmers not only reaped a more abundant harvest but also secured a higher selling price for their products. Formerly a farmer would be satisfied if twelve catties of coccons were produced from one-tenth of an ounce of silkworm eggs, the demonstration stations have shown them how to increase the yield to fifteen catties, sometimes even as high as twenty, and, to add to the bargain, the cocoons thus produced can be sold fifteen to twenty dollars per picul higher than the native ones. The work thus soon spread to the Wusih district where it was carried out on a more extensive scale. Incidently this work is found to be a strong weapon in pushing the sale of disease free eggs, the demand for which is now tremendously increased. It has, however, been thus far limited only to Tsingtsa and Wusih. In order to create further markets of disease free eggs the Kiangsu Provincial Bureau intends to establish ten stations in Changchow and Kiangyin next Spring, and in Chekiang twenty stations are going to be installed in the vicinity of Hangchow.

The result of this proposed encouragement is that more sericulturists will be drawn into the egg business. Many new stations have already been organized, The production next year is roughly estimated at one half million sheets or fourteen million layings, the sum being double that of 1927. It is apportioned as follows:—

Thirty private egg producers in Kiangsu	300,000 sheets
Ten private egg producers in Chekiang	50,000 „
International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture	60,000 „
Nanking University	30,000 „
Yangchow Provincial Station	20,000 „
Sericultural schools and others	40,000 „
Total	500,000 sheets

Experiment Stations

The establishment of experiment stations is another outstanding feature. The main station of Chekiang Province is already in its organization, funds having been appropriated and construction scheduled to begin next January. It is going to be located at Yuhang, the native egg producing center of this province. It will have ample mulberry plantations, adequate silkworm nurseries for breeding of worms and filature machinery for the reeling of raw silk. A similar project is underway in Kiangsu. Wusih has been chosen to be its site. In carrying on the experimental work emphasis will be laid in acquiring through selection and crossing, species of silkworms and types of mulberry trees most suitable to the soil and climate of Central China. Due consideration will be given to ease in planting and rearing so that farmers of average intelligence can utilize them. In the meantime the silk reeling department of the stations will bring to the filature men new Japanese and Italian inventions of filature machinery and equipment that can be easily adapted to the use of filatures in China. It will carry on experiments in methods of reeling that will ultimately reduce that cost of production and eliminate waste in filature operation. The result of the experiments will be widely distributed to the interested public.

The above mentioned are but a few of the more important points. The introduction of an Autumn cocoon crop is a minor but interesting phase of the program. In Japan the production of autumn cocoons is as large as that of Spring due to scientific production and storing of autumn egg sheets, while in Central China the autumn crop is comparatively insignificant and the mulberry leaves in autumn have not been taken advantage of. For the first time in this region over ten thousand cold storage autumn egg sheets were produced by the International Committee and Hushukwan School last Summer. They were distributed in September at Wusih. Reports of this first trial show bright prospects for the undertaking. To encourage and facilitate the autumn egg sheet production the government is going to build a public refrigeration plant at Wusih for the use of those who are interested in the enterprise.

The carrying out of this immediate silk improvemen plan will result, it is expected, in a rapid expansion of the raw silk industry. The goal set by the government is that in five years raw silk export will be doubled. This will not only bring more wealth to the people, but will also supply the need of American and European silk manufacturers in their search for high grade raw silk.

Nanking, China, November, 1927.

Sun Yat Sen--Some Memories

BY EUGENE CHEN

(Reprinted from The Chinese Students' Monthly)

A memory of Dr. Sun, which continues perpetually to enrich my own mind, relates to an English version of his of a famous passage in the *Great Learning*, where Confucius has a vision of the world as a great commonwealth in which men cease from strife and are at peace, and the widow, the orphan the poor are protected and the outer doors are left unbarred. Dr. Sun was very fond of that passage, and I then realized how deeply the Master's credo on humanity influenced and colored his outlook on life and human conduct. And while working with him on his English translation of the passage, we came to share the view that it was an expression of the human spirit which, in moral richness and breath of humanity was unmatched in any other literature though there were kindred spiritual elements in the Funeral Speech of Pericles over the Athenian dead and in the two other great human utterances by St. Paul on Charity and Lincoln in his Gettysburg address.

A Japanese Concessionaire

As I write other memories crowd me. The first revealed to me the utter integrity of the man. A Japanese friend, who had signally helped him during his last exile in Japan and whom he found it extremely hard to refuse, wrote to ask him, as the Head of the Government at Canton, for a phosphate concession in the Pratas Island or Reef. The Pratas, it seems, would form an admirable submarine base in the event of a war involving Japan, Britain and the United States, lying about 150 miles to the southeast of Hongkong and being nearly at the centre of a circle whose radius would reach to the British colony of Hongkong, the Japanese island of Formosa and the American possession of the Philippine Islands. As the Japanese application reached him while the Washington Conference was sitting, Dr. Sun was led to infer that his Japanese friend was probably less a phosphate concessionnaire than an undisclosed agent of the Japanese Government which was wisely preparing for possible eventualities that might follow, some day, the termination of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. He accordingly instructed me to write a "nice letter" refusing the concession. There was a sequel at a later date. When the question of British financial assistance to Dr. Sun's administration was under discussion, it was suggested that his refusal to grant the Pratas concession to the Japanese might be properly disclosed to the British as an indication of his real attitude towards the general British position in the event of an Anglo-American-Japanese conflict in Far Eastern waters. But he resolutely forbade any such disclosure on the ground that his Japanese friend had approached him confidentially.

Soviet Orientation

A letter, dated Moscow, October 31, 1920, from "G. Tchicherin" was the first document that Dr. Sun handed to me when I met him at Canton on my return from an extended visit to America and Europe in connection with missions to Washington, Paris and Geneva. Tchitcherin, who writes idiomatic English, has a fine and rather hieratic handwriting, somewhat difficult to decipher. Dr. Sun asked me to read the letter aloud, as the famous Commissar's penmanship rather baffled him. After expressing Soviet Russia's gratification at the then turn of events in China, Tchitcherin went on to suggest that Dr. Sun "will be of course not less glad to hear of our successes in defeating Wrangel, and our peace treaties with Poland has cost some territory to Soviet Ukraine and to Soviet White Russia, but we rely upon the Polish working masses; their turn will come in the course of Poland's internal development, and they will undo all injustice created by the present Polish governing group." He next expressed the view that "your country advances now resolutely, your people enter consciously the path of struggle against the world-suppressing yoke of Imperialism." And ending the letter on a note of urgency, Tchitcherin emphasized that "trade relations between us must b taken up" immediately. No opportunity must be lost. Let China enter resolutely the path of good friendship with us. The two men had met in Paris in the old days when, though starving, they were rich in visions of a great future based on the destruction of Tsardom and the

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expulsion of the Manchu and the redress of social injustice and ancient wrongs.

Yoffe And Borodin

Dr. Sun met Yoffe at Shanghai in January, 1923; and following a series of important conversations, a joint statement was issued on January 26 which *inter alia* declared that "Dr. Sun Yat-sen holds strongly that the communistic order or even the Soviet system can not actually be introduced into China because there do not exist here the conditions which might insure the success of either Communism or Sovietism. This view is entirely shared by Mr. Yoffe, who is further of opinion that China's paramount and most pressing problem is to achieve national unification and attain full national independence; and regarding this great task, he has assured Dr. Sun Yat-sen that China has the warmest sympathy of the Russian people and can count on the support of Russia."

Following Dr. Sun's return to Canton in February, 1923, a remarkable Russian arrived in Canton. It was Mr. Borodin. I was present when Dr. Sun decided to appoint him a high adviser. The appointment was correctly understood as definitely completing Dr. Sun's Soviet orientation. It was not lightly made. Dr. Sun realized that his work demanded foreign assistance which, indeed is the fundamental thesis of his book on the *International Development of China*. He had tried to secure such assistance from the British but failed, and he knew that the British attitude would dictate American policy regarding him. He was forced to look elsewhere. And before death came to him, he was satisfied that his trust in the ability and loyalty of Borodin and his fellow Russian workers had not been misplaced.

Millard Appointed Correspondent for Herald-Tribune, in China

Thomas F. Millard, well known correspondent and writer on Eastern affairs, has returned to Shanghai after a trip to the United States. While in America Mr. Millard delivered several addresses before the Williamstown Institute at Williamstown, Mass., and in addition to contributing several articles on Chinese affairs to leading American magazines, found time to write a book on the present situation in the Far East which will be published shortly by the Century Company. Mr. Millard is now living at the China United Apartments, 34 Bubbling Well Road.

The *New Republic*, N. Y. in its issue of Nov. 9 published the following regarding Mr. Millard's work in the Far East:

"The *New Republic* congratulates the New York *Herald Tribune* on having appointed Mr. Thomas F. Millard its Far-Eastern correspondent. Mr. Millard, as our readers do not need to be told, is one of the ablest journalists ever to choose the Orient as the scene of his activities. His despatches to the New York *Times*, over a long period, constituted a landmark in wise and fair reporting; and when that journal supplanted him last winter by such a strongly anti-Chinese individual as Mr. Frederick Moore, the *New Republic* felt a regret which the subsequent record, set forth in our pages, shows, we feel, to have been justified."

New Head of U. S. Shipping Board in Shanghai

Mr. William P. Hunt

Mr. William P. Hunt, formerly American Vice-Consul in Tientsin, has been appointed representative of the U. S. Shipping Board with offices in the Dollar Building, Shanghai. Mr. Hunt attended the George Washington University and National Law School in Washington, D. C. and also took special courses at the Emerson Institute in Washington. Before coming to China he served on the staff of Senators James W. Wadsworth and David I. Walsh and later was connected with the law offices of William P. Wendell in the American Capital. Mr. Hunt, succeeds Capt. W. I. Eisler as representative of the U. S Shipping Board in China.

Amoy Foreigners Solve Problem of Chinese Representaton

Dr. Edward J. Strick, a practising physician at Amoy, Fukien province, has been in Shanghai, for the past two weeks and has given *The Review* some very useful information on the subject of Chinese membership on the Municipal Council at the southern port. The official name of the foreign concession at Amoy is Kulangsu, and its general form of government is similar to that of Shanghai. There is the same old antiquated "constitution" also known as the Land Regulations, the same as here in Shanghai.

Dr. Strick was formerly connected with mission work and has served on the K. M. C. (Kulangsu Municipal Council) at vairous times during the past decade, at present being the chairman, and the only American on that body. The Land Regulations provide for six members, but at present only four are serving, one Japanese and two British, and one American (Dr. Strick). There are three Chinese members of the Council.

When the "Taipans" Wanted to Serve

In Amoy for many years it had been the same as in Shanghai, the "taipans" of the large British hongs always wanted a seat on the Council because of the prestige that it lent their firms in Chinese eyes. But during the past few years, owing to the tension that has existed between the Chinese and the British, a seat on the Council had become a liability instead of an asset, and it has at times been difficult to get any foreigners, particularly British, to serve at all. In this connection it may be stated that the reason why there are at present only four foreign members instead of six is that since the election last winter two members have resigned, and the remaining members decided that in order to give the Chinese members the best chance possible the seats of the foreign members who had resigned would not be filled, at least until the next Municipal election.

This is how the introduction of Chinese members had its start: Last summer, owing to one of several incidents, all the members of the Municipal Council resigned, and in order to keep things going the Consular Body had to take a hand. Negotiations were opened with the Diplomatic Body at Peking and sanction was given for the admission of three Chinese members. These Chinese members are not elected, but the Chinese ratepayers in conference with some prominent Chinese who are not ratepayers nominate about half a dozen of their fellow countrymen and submit the list to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, who selects the three whom he considers best fitted for the positions. The Chinese members at present serving were selected in this manner last autumn and they have retained their seats during the present year.

Dr. Strick stated that the "experiment" had not really been tried sufficiently to pronounce an opinion, but on the whole the introduction of Chinese members had been a success. Unfortunately Chinese public men were a little prone, said Dr. Strick, to be swayed by temporary public opinion and were diffident about carrying out a policy which they knew to be the best whenever they found any agitation against them.

The Electricity Supply

One of the questions to come before the Kulangsu Council in the near future is the settling of the matter of who shall have the concession for the supply of electricity. The question has come to the fore now through the going into liquidation recently of the firm which previously had the contract. It is one of the matters in which the Chinese at Kulangsu, who outnumber the few hundred foreigners there in about the same proportion as they outnumber the foreigners in Shanghai, take a great deal of interest and they feel somewhat chagrinned that in such an important matter as this the foreigners will have the deciding vote.

Dr. Strick related an incident that occurred last summer, (May 9—"humiliation" day). The naval authorities in charge of the Chinese district had notified the Kulangsu council that they did not intend to permit any parades or demonstrations and asked the Kulangsu council to enforce the same procedure. The Kulangsu police "put down" all attempts at any demonstration and as a result the Chinese members were put in a very difficult position, the more so as the naval authorities after having asked the cooperation of the Kulangsu council in preventing demonstrations had themselves gone back on their position and permitted parades, speeches, etc. without notifying the Kulangsu authorities of the change in the "program."

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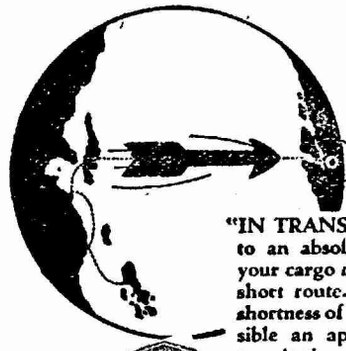

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"The Peking Chauffeur

By "M. E. W." in the Manchester Guardian

IN PEKING the chauffeur question is a serious one. In the old days it used to be said that all Chinese of extraordinary rapacity and guile who were unable to become politicians became grooms. This is no longer true. Today they become chauffeurs. On every hand one hears nothing but tales of peculation and robbery. One car will do but six miles to the gallon. Another is always in the garage. A third consumes lubricating oil with unheard-of rapidity. Some people struggle, but most abandon the unequal combat and submit to being squeezed without a murmur. Others do without chauffeurs, and thus win the battle. But these heroic souls are few in number.

Among chauffeurs, I recall especially Te Wu of amiable memory. By birth a Manchu, he rejoiced in the name of Military Virtue. Fat and jolly, always smiling, he beamed content in a hard world. He had two passions, food and children. So soon as the car stopped, Te was out and in a minute or two could be found at the nearest food stall sharing a cake with a child perched in the fold of his arm. Children came to him naturally and fearlessly, and were always welcome.

Te Wu was a typical Manchu in that he liked a quiet life and avoided strife. Our relations were admirably harmonious for all the days of the month, save only the last day of it, when the curse of money intruded itself. Then Te Wu, coming, like Mr. Gladstone, with a face composed for the occasion, would deliver his bill and quail beneath my indignant glance. At the end of the second month, when I had begun to like my plump retainer and value his good qualities, I said, "You infernal thief, you cannot deceive me with your bogus accounts. I recognise that all chauffeurs are scoundrels, and you among them. In future do not lie to me; present a true bill and tell me how much in addition you need to nourish that vast paunch of yours." Under these hard words Military Virtue brightened up. He was no artist at swelling a bill, and, for an Oriental, a remarkably poor liar. From that day until he left we were perfectly happy. He presented real bills, and received in addition blackmail or squeeze to make up the amount he needed to live on. As a driver he was wonderful. The streets of Peking are thronged with the halt, the maimed, the deaf, the dumb, and the imbecile, with camels, sheep, goats, dogs, donkeys, and small children wandering among them. Through all these he would drive, unperturbed, at twenty miles an hour, never hitting anything, and never missing by more than the thickness of the paint. When remonstrated with after a particularly close shave, he would say with genuine injured innocence, "Dangerous? Accident? When have I had an accident?" And that was unanswerable. He never had accidents.

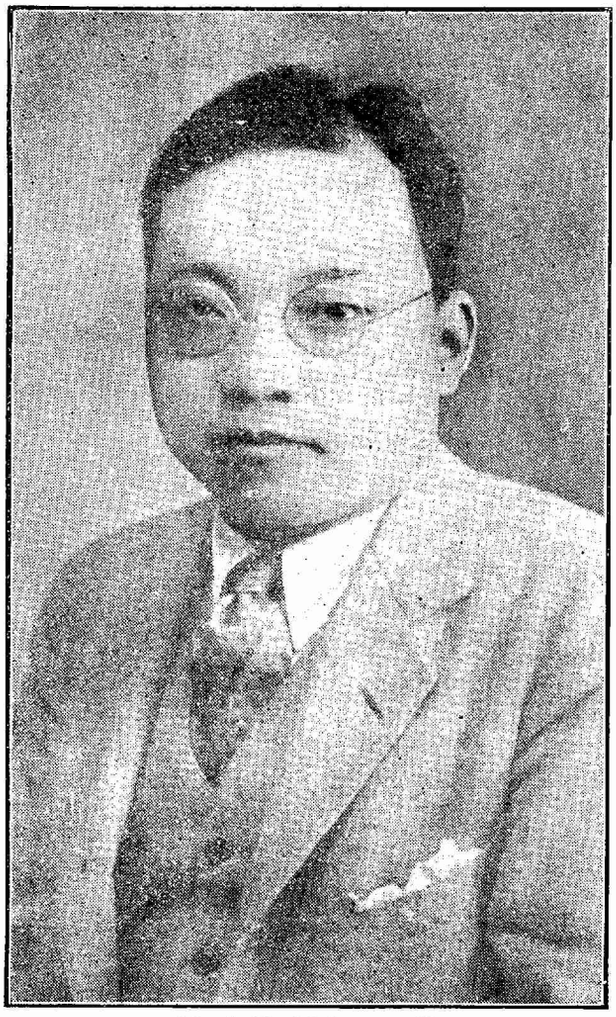
There was one fly in Te Wu's ointment. It is a well-established custom in Peking for chauffeurs to spit on persons who are slow at getting out of the way. In a traffic block one sees the chauffeur's jaws moving as he collects saliva, and then as one passes he spits heartily, accompanying the gift with some choice Chinese oaths. Te wanted an assistant, to sit beside him and spit on the people on that side of the car that Te could not reach. To his horror I not only refused him an assistant but strictly forbade him to spit at all. Much of the light of his life went out, and he could hardly face the other chauffeurs. How were the mighty fallen, and their weapons of war taken away!

In spite of these little jars Te would have been with us still had we not gone on leave in 1923. When I came back I was met at the station by Te, smiling and cheerful, but I soon noticed constraint in his manner. I found out that during my absence he had had a job with a Chinese banker. Now while the wages and the squeezes were the same in both places, the banker dined at restaurants every night of the week, and usually went to two or three parties every night, as do all influential Chinese. This sounds like more work for Te, but there were compensations. To begin with instead of waiting outside in the car, he was comfortably established in the restaurant, amid the warm savour of food and the cheerful sounds of eating, with his smoking teapot and chauffeur friends to talk to. Further, it is a law observed rigorously in Peking that chauffeurs of guests who are dining in the hotel shall receive a dollar each from the management, in theory to pay for their evening meal. So that Te Wu got all that he had had from me, plus these hotel tips, amounting to another sixty or seventy dollars a month. He was swelling visibly on so rich a diet.

Under the circumstances I realised that I must get a new man, and passed through some dreadful weeks. Grimy individuals presented themselves in succession, who soon showed their complete inability to drive, and aged the gear-box of my

(Continued on page 87)

Who's Who in China



Mr. S. Y. Livingston Hu
胡學源
Hu Hsueh-yuan

Mr. S. Y. Livingston Hu, recently appointed Superintendent of Customs and Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Nanking by the Nationalist Government, is a native of Anking, Anhwei province, where he was born in 1893. He was graduated from Nanking University with the A. B. degree in 1915 and served as Assistant Principal of the Albright Preparatory School at Liling, Hunan, from 1915 to 1918, following which he joined the faculty of Nankai College where he served until 1920. Mr. Hu then went to the United States where he entered the Commerce school of Northwestern University from which he was graduated in 1922 with the B. S. C. degree. He then went to Harvard where took he a special course in Municipal and Colonial Government, receiving the A. M. degree.

Mr. Hu then joined the Lee Higginson Banking House of Boston and after some time there went to Chicago where he served with the Harris Trust Company, Continental and Commercial National Bank, Chicago Federal Reserve Bank and the Chamber of Commerce of Chicago. While in America Mr. Hu was active in the affairs of the Chinese student organizations, assisted at two national meetings. He returned to China in the summer of 1926 and joined the faculties of Nanyang and the University Utopia, resigning in 1927 to join the Nationalist Government at Hankow where he served as secretary in the Ministry of Communications under Mr. Sun Fo who at that time was Minister of Communications. He also served concurrently on the standing committee of the Wu-Han Soldiers Relief Association, which was headed by Madame Sun Yat-sen.

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Chiang Kai-Shek Resumes Political Activities—Canton Goes Red!

BY J. B. P.

Reports from Canton on Wednesday, Dec. 14 stated that the Government troops now have the situation in hand and that the Peasant-Labor corps have been driven to the outskirts of the city. Casualties were reported numbering from 3,000 to 5,000.

The Kuomintang Preliminary Conference, which met in Shanghai on December 3, after a week of acrimonious discussion which threatened for a time to permanently split the party and disrupt the Nationalist Government, finally on Saturday, December 10 temporarily shelved the major differences and reelected Chiang Kai-shek Generalissimo of the Nationalist forces. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, in a conversation with foreign newspaper correspondents on Sunday, Dec. 11 stated that the action of the Preliminary Conference was not exactly a "re-election" since his resignation had never been accepted; furthermore he declared that he would not resume active military service at the head of the army, but probably would become head of the military committee of the Government.

Chiang Nominated by Dr. Wang Ching-wei

Chiang Kai-shek, Who Was Asked by the Kuomintang Preliminary Conference in Shanghai To Resume His Position as Commander of the Nationalist Armies in Order to Complete the Military Phases of the Revolution.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's nomination was made by Dr. Wang Ching-wei, former chairman of the Central Executive Committee and now head of the Canton delegation. In placing Gen. Chiang in nomination, Dr. Wang Ching-wei declared that Gen. Chiang had the support of the entire Canton delegation to the Preliminary Conference. When Gen. Chiang's nomination was placed before the meeting it was approved unanimously, the only member of consequence absent being Gen. Li Chi-sum, the Kwangsi military leader who was ousted from Canton sometime ago by the Cantonese General Chang Fa-kwei. Gen. Li Chi-sum has since given his approval of Gen. Chiang's nomination and has urged him to proceed to Nanking immediately to resume office.

No Other Way of Uniting

The election of General Chiang Kai-shek to the military headship of the Nationalist Government was the only feasible way of bringing the Kuomintang factions together, the Canton members refusing to go to Nanking to attend the Fourth Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee unless Gen. Chiang would agree to resume office and guarantee the personal safety of the delegates as well as freedom of discussion at the Conference. The action of the Preliminary Conference thus has the effect of making Gen. Chiang Kai-shek a sort of party dictator, for he must assume the responsiblility of trying to bring the various factions together as well as guarantee the sanctity of the Fourth Plenary Session and in addition assume the chief responsibility for reorganizing the Nationalist Government.

The Action of the Preliminary Conference

According to a report of the *Kuomin* News Agency (official organ of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) the principal action of the Preliminary Conference was embraced in the following resolutions:

1—The quorum required for the Fourth Plenary Conference of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee shall be 19 members.

2—A judicial inquiry shall be held into the shooting incident in Nanking on Nov. 22 when a number of students who were protesting against the "illegal" Central Special Committee, were fired upon by Nationalist soldiers and killed.

3—That Wang Ching-wei, Tai Chi-tao, C. C. Wu, Tan Yen-kai and Ting We-feng be appointed as a drafting committee to issue a manifesto covering the actions of the Fourth Plenary Conference.

4—That the Nanking Central Special Committee be abolished immediately upon the convening of the Fourth Plenary Conference and that all organs created by the Central Special Committee also be abolished.

5—That a standing committee of nine members be appointed at the Fourth Plenary Conference to take charge of the Government and that a committee composed of Li Shih-tseng, Tai Chi-tao, Chen Ku-fu and Kan Nai-kwan be appointed to reorganize the central headquarters of the Kuomintang.

6—That a committee composed of Ting Wei-feng, Tai Chi-tao, Tan Yen-kai, Yu Yueh-jen and Sun Hung-yi be appointed to reorganize the political council.

7—That a committee composed of Chen Kung-fu, Tai Chi-tao, Kan Nai-kwan and Chen Shu-jen be appointed to reorganize the Nationalist Government.

8—That resolutions adopted by the former Nanking and Wu-Han Governments be reviewed at the Fourth Plenary Meeting.

9—That the matter of registering party members be referred to the Fourth Plenary Meeting.

10—That the date of the convocation of the Third National Congress be fixed by the Fourth Plenary Meeting.

11—That General Chiang Kai-shek be requested to resume his former position as Commander-in-chief of the Nationalist Revolutionary Army to carry on and complete the Northern Punitive Expedition.

12—That the formal meeting of the Fourth Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang be in Nanking from January 1 to 15.

13—That the Kuomintang Military Council be reorganized.

Canton Goes Red

The chief controversy which developed at the Conference and which threatened repeatedly to cause complete disruption was the situation in Canton where Gen. Chang Fa-kwei had staged a *coup-d'etat* and disarmed the troops of the Kwangsi commander Li Chi-sum who obtained control of Canton last spring by a similar coup-d'etat when Gen. Chiang Kai-shek established the Nanking Government. Gen. Li Chi-sum, who was on his way to the Kuomintang Preliminary Conference at Shanghai when the Chang Fa-kwei coup was effected, was naturally a disturbing element at the Shanghai meeting and constantly urged that a punitive expedition be sent against Gen. Chang Fa-kwei and his associate Hwang Chi-hsiang and that they be punished for their sins. In view of the fact that the most powerful Kuomintang generals supporting the Nanking Government, Li Tsung-jen and Bei Tsung-Chi, both come from Kwangsi province, they naturally sided with Gen. Li Chi-sum and were responsible for the temporary withdrawal of the Nanking delegates from the sessions of the Preliminary Conference. It was only by re-electing Gen. Chiang Kai-shek to the position of commander-in-chief of the Nationalist forces and putting up to him the solution of the internal Kuomintang squabbles, that the Canton and Nanking factions could be brought together and the party prevented from splitting between radicals and conservatives.

However, the Canton situation seems to have solved itself, for on the day following the close of the Preliminary Conference in Shanghai the Canton peasants and laborers staged a *coup-d'etat* of their own and succeeded in disarming the small force of Cantonese troops under Gen. Chang Fa-kwei and obtaining control of the city. According to the reports, most of which were by the Japanese *Toho* service, the laborers and peasants' coup was staged during the night of Sunday, Dec. 11 when the revolutionary troops suddenly attacked the so-called Peace Preservation Bureau and after disarming the troops took control in the name of the "Peasant-Labor Troops," a force of approximately 5,000 men, Then in rapid succession the Peasant-Labor "Red" Army took over the headquarters of the 4th Canton army, the Provincial headquarters of the Kuomintang, the Finance Department, Military Affairs Department, telegraph and telephone offices, Central Bank and and railway stations.

The next morning, Monday, Dec. 11, the city was placarded with posters containing demands, "Down with Chiang Kai-shek, Chang Fa-kwei, Li Chi-sum, Wang Ching-wei who are the enemies of the peasants and laborers," "Down with

(*Continued on page 86*)

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43-103

Educational Policy of the "Northern" Government

BY HENRY Y. S. LI

SINCE the establishment of the Republic of China there has been witnessed many a colossal change in nearly all her nation-wide institutions as incidental to the vicissitudes of fortune of her militarists. President after president has been deposed in rapid succession like pictures in a kaleidoscope year in and year out, and her militarists step on one another's throats to the wholesale destruction of the country. Their power is vast. Truly speaking, they hold the helm of the state, and practically steer the destiny of China. No sooner does a militarist reign than all his followers turn out to fill important positions and put into execution their policies of self-aggrandizement. No thought is ever taken of the general welfare. When the power of a certain militarist wanes, then another comes to take up his place and his henchmen in their turn assume big offices and force their principles of government upon the people. It is clear that the fabric of China's politics is inextricably interwoven with the schemes and intrigues of her warlords.

Now with the assumption of office of Marshal Chang Tso-ling as the "Generalissimo of China" the Cabinet positions of the Northern Government together with its various big posts are filled by members of the Fengtien Clique. As a consequence of this, all national policies adopted by the preceding government were abandoned and new ones have been substituted; and all minor but "fat offices" held by followers of other than the Fengtien party were taken from them and given to its own subordinates. Such a radical change of governmental organization enables the said party to become the "master of the Republic" and to carry out its program, both national and international, without let or hindrance.

One would suppose that our Northern master is a man of wide experience and therefore his policy must have a value of its own. But as far as our observation and knowledge go, he appears to be one-sided, conservative, and not adaptable to the present conditions of China.

Upon the plans of reconstruction of the various big branches of the Cabinet we shall not dwell, as it is beyond the scope of our subject here. Our chief concern is with the policies adopted by the Board of Education, which has a direct bearing on the work of students in general.

The most concise description we can give of the Educational Policy of the Northern Government is the single word "Retrenchment." This word explains itself. In order that readers may realize our attitude towards the present Government, we venture to offer the following statement.

At Variance With Fundamentals

The Educational Policy of the northern Government is at variance with the fundamental principle of Education. The aims of Education as stated by various Educationalists, may be summed up as the free pursuit of happiness, full development of manhood, and an all round elevation of a man's horizon. Any policy in matters educational, if it answers these purposes, is a good educational policy. On the other hand, any policy, not tending to their attainment, is a bad educational policy. Let us put the Education Policy of the northern Government to this test. The present policy of the Board of Education forbids students to take part in extraneous activities. This policy, we think, is detrimental to the development of manhood. That the chief business of a student is study we are fully convinced. But sheer study without contact with society at large can by no means develop our character. Knowledge gained from books is of little value when compared with that gained through real experience and this latter accrues only as a result of contact with the living society. The caprice of society yields the observant much good in his future career.

Patriotism, we all know, is the mainstay of a nation. Without patriotism on the part of its people no country can stand in this world of strife. But patriotism can never find sufficient scope of action within the precincts of schools only. In order to extend the depth of patriotism of all students and thus through them to instill it into the minds of the people at large, students should be given as many chances as are within their reach to come into contact with the outside world,—to investigate the knotty problems of society and to see clearly the situation of our country in the family of nations; that is, they should have the right of participating in social affairs. If they are kept in their schools to pursue their studies with plodding patience all day long without getting a glimpse of society, how can they realize the real situation of their country in the event of a national crisis? And moreover how can they devise means to do their country good if they remain ignorant of the outside world?

The Chinese people have long been known as coldblooded toward national affairs. The May 4 movement stirred up a stream of patriotism on the part of the Chinese people, especially of her student class. Since then, national affairs can no longer be conducted without the knowledge and participation of students and, as a consequence, our national prospect takes a new shade and the national status has risen higher than ever.

The moderate interference with political affairs on the part of students not only makes them see clearly the real situation of the country but instills into them much knowledge for the full development of manhood. Thanks to the leaders of the May 4 movement, China has some encourageable sons and daughters to be proud of. Judging from the national point of view, the May 4 movement was a hopeful sign, and should in no wise be hindered or suppressed. But the present Government hates such movements in the bitterest degree. We wonder how China is to bring up her patriotic sons and daughters ready to sacrifice themselves for the defense of their country if her students continue to be confined or locked up within the four walls of their schools as they are now?

A Narrow Mind

The head of the Board of Education, it is said, is a graduate of the national university of Peking. Since he has been a student he ought to see the importance of the all-round elevation of a student's horizon. Nevertheless, from what he has done, he proves to be a man of narrow mind and shallow knowledge. He is an educated man and yet his policy is diametrically opposite to educational principle. He was brought to the light and to the truth when a student, and yet he is most conservative and irrational. He has prohibited meetings of all descriptions, curtailed the life of all societies, clubs and supplementary schools (except people's schools), and forbidden activities of all kinds on the part of students within their schools! From the Educational point of view, such actions hamper the free pursuit of happiness and render impossible the all-round elevation of students' horizons. Knowledge in a large measure is to be advanced through investigation. Hence the establishment of various societies. As to the importance of founding supplementary schools, no detailed treatment is necessary. To be brief, they offer a chance for the poor and intellectually weak students to better their knowledge and pave the way for their future improvement. Their existence is more than justifiable when the amazing illiteracy of the Chinese people is taken into consideration. Now with the adoption of the Retrenchment Policy, if I may so call it, of the present Board of Education such praiseworthy institutions are swept away to the deep regret of all students. If the policy should continue for a long period the intellectual realm of north China, we fear, would receive a fatal blow and consequently rehabilitation of the country would be retarded.

What has been discussed above is strange enough, yet the most strange measure is still to be mentioned. The present Board of Education has passed a regulation forbidding all male schools in Peking (primary ones being exceptions) to enroll girl students. What's the meaning of this? Is our head of Educational Institutions conscious of the fact that Chinese women are the most poorly educated ones in the world? Is he aware of the incontestable fact that vast illiteracy is prevalent in China, especially on the part of women? Is this policy not conservative, not irrational, looked at in this light? In China the system of co-education is quite young—only having a history of, say, about 7 or 8 years. In the light of the large population of the country the scale of the present system of co-education is far from sufficient to meet the requirements of society. Strenuous efforts are needed to extend the operation of such a system, so as to equalize the Educational opportunities of the males and females in the real interests of the country. Now instead of promoting the System, the present Government tries to nip it in the bud! Such a policy is fundamentally in violation of equal opportunity of Education. Such a policy is detrimental to the educational development of China.

Some may, however, advance an apology for the Fengtien Party, remarking that the present Board of Education is worthy of praise, because from its head down all officers are very assiduous in doing what they consider their duty—they try their utmost to better the Educational condition of China. This is quite true. Diligent they are, but their diligence is misplaced and therefore not to the proper point. It may finally succeed in producing sinister influences on society. Their viewpoint is narrow and their policy unwarrantable. At best they can only narrow the vision of life and augment the forces of conservatism.

With the dawn of the present century freedom of action is the slogan of the day. Prohibition is no longer a virtue but a crime. Narrowness finds no room in any walk of life. Our ideal in Education and in other nation-wide institutions alike is to produce men free in thought and free in action, having a cosmopolitan view of life, keeping an eye on the growing activities of the world and making their Education adaptable to the real needs of society.

Tientsin, Dec. 10, 1927.

Men and Events

General and Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek have leased a residence at No. 46 Route Ghisi, French Concession, where they will make their future home.

Dr. C. A. Veasey of Spokane, Washington, who is making a trip through the Orient, was in Shanghai last week on his way to Singapore, Java, Burmah, Ceylon, Egypt and Europe.

Dr. Robert F. Fitch delivered a lecture on "A Day in a Buddhist Monsatery" at a meeting of the North China branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Shanghai, December 15.

Charles A. Bay, American Consul at Tientsin arrived in Shanghai last week on his way to Bangkok, Siam, where he will have charge of consular matters at the American Legation, in Siam.

Dr. J. C. Ferguson delivered an address, "An Introduction to Chinese Art", under the auspices of the Emergency School of Chinese Studies at the Chinese Y. M. C. A., Shanghai December 13.

Major General John Duncan, who has been in command of the British forces in Shanghai since their arrival, has been transferred to Aldershot. General A. E. Wardrop has been named to succeed him.

A suit has been filed in the United States Court for China by Emil Beykirch against H. J. Zimmerman & Co. and S. Zimmerman for Mex. $50,000 alleged to be due in connection with the packing and shipping of eggs in Tsingtao in 1925.

H. F. Krenz, former disbursing officer at the U. S. Legation at Peking, was sentenced at the U. S. Court for China December 13, by Judge Purdy to five years imprisonment to be served in the penitentiary at McNeill's Island, Washington, after pleading guilty to embezzlement of G. $31,450.

The annual meeting of the members of the Columbia Country Club will be held at the club premises on Great Western Road Extension at 6 o'clock on the afternoon of Friday, Jan. 20. The nominating committee for new officers consists of the following: Arthur Bassett, N. F. Allman, E. C. Stocker, U. G. Frondorf and V. Clair.

Quo Tai-chi, the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai, presided at the tiffin of the Pan-Pacific Association held at the Union Club December 13, when addresses were delivered by Dr. Herbert Chatley and the Rev. E. Cherzi, S. J. The former spoke on the "Relations of Meteorology to Shanghai Shipping" and the latter on the meteorological work of Siccawei Observatory.

In the summary of the annual report of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Foundation for 1926, which was made public on Nov. 1, 1927, there appears a record of an appropriation of G$10,000 toward the work of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Honolulu. Total appropriations for the year amounted to G.$6,879,348.50, most of which went to educational and research institutions in the United States and abroad.

The following were elected officers of the American Association of Tientsin at the annual meeting held on Nov. 29. President, B. C. Eastman; Vice-President, L. N. Nuland; Secretary, G. C. Magatagan; Treasurer, S. S. Richards, and the following on the Executive Committee, E. K. Lowry N. A. Gorman, R. T. McDonnell, S. F. Spielman, C. J. Donnell, C. E. Seymour and J. H. McCann.

Elly Widler was sentenced to three months' detention by the Swiss authorities at the close of the long drawn-out trial in Shanghai, December 13, of this accomplice of the American citizen Crawley who was sentenced several months ago for defrauding an agent of the Governor of Szechuen. Widler will only serve two months, one month's detention before sentence being deducted. The Swiss Court dismissed the claim for the return of the money which the Governor's agents had paid, holding that if it was intended to buy arms it was an illegal contract.

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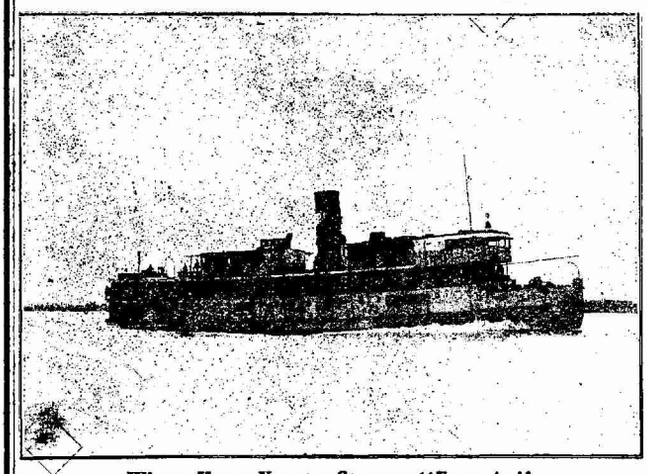

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43-106

From the Chinese Press

(News items pertaining to Chinese politics appearing under this heading, are taken mostly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent), Kuo Min (Nanking official) Nationalist (Wu-Han official) and Toho (Japanese) news agencies, and from translations of articles appearing in the local Chinese press).

December 8—Peking report by *Toho* still asserts claims of Gen. Chang Chung-chang that Hsuchowfu has not been captured by Feng Yu-hsiang and that Chihli-Shantung troops still hold city—11th Nationalist army at Foochow plans attack on Chang Fa-kwei—Chang Tso-ling's paper currency in Manchuria slumps to 1,258 paper for $100 silver owing to adverse news regarding military situation on Tientsin-Pukow Railway—Canton branch of Kuomintang political council passes resolution charging Li Chi sum with various crimes and orders his punishment; orders Li deprived of his rank and orders reorganization of Kwangtung provincial government—Reported Gen. Li Chi-sum planning advance on Canton from Swatow—Hongkong report states Gen. Huang Chi-hsiang's troops (affiliated with Chang Fa-kwei) have reached Chaoching and that panicky conditions prevail in Wuchow with Kwangsi bank notes rapidly falling in value—*Kuo Min* (Nanking official) agency alleges that reports received from "confidential" sources that 300 Russian officers and 50,000 rifles are being sent from Soviet Russia to help Chang Fa-kwei at Canton—Nanking members of Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang who seceded from general meeting announce through *Kuo Min* that the Fourth Plenary Session of the Kuomintang must be held in Nanking; Nanking Central Supervisory Committee composed of Wu Tze-hui, Chang Ching-kiang, Li Shih-tseng, Tsai Yuan-pei and Gen. Li Tsung-jen charge that Koo Meng-yu and Chen Kung-po have been implicated in communist plots in Canton and should be barred from the meeting and that since Wang Ching-wei was involved in the rebellion of Tang Shen-tse at Hankow he should also be barred—*Kuo Min* claims that Nationalist troops and Kuominchun troops are advancing on Tsinanfu, capital of Shantung, but unconfirmed—Claimed that Shansi troops are again advancing against Chang Tso-ling's troops on Peking-Suiyuan Railway—Feng Yu-hsiang on way to Hsuchowfu to meet General Ho Yin-chin—*Kuo Wen* report from Peking states that Fengtien troops have captured town of Chochow after many weeks of siege—Sun Chuan-fang placed in charge of defense of northern Shantung—Chang Tso-ling sends Gen. Han Lin-chun with force to attack Shichiachwang on Tientsin-Pukow line to prevent juncture of Feng's and Shansi troops—Hankow report states that two armies formerly under Tang Shen-tse at Hankow are to be sent north to serve in attack on Fengtien on Peking-Hankow Railway—Central Executive Committee holds further meeting and passes resolution to reorganize Nationalist Government and organize a central political council.

December 9—Japanese reports from Tsingtao, Tsinan and Peking state Feng Yu-hsiang's troops suffered serious defeat in fighting at Hsuchowfu and Feng's men retreating with serious losses; Chihli-Shantung victory supposedly due to sudden rally of Sun Chuan-fang who arrived with fresh force—Gen. Shirakawa, Japanese Minister of War reports, according to *Toho* dispatch, that Shansi troops in Chochow are negotiating for surrender; that Feng's troops were defeated at Hsuchowfu and forced back and tide of battle is now favorable to Fengtien side—Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister holds two hour conference with Chang Tso-ling on matters pertaining to Manchuria and Mongolia, the Japanese report stating that Chang Tso-ling agreed to Mr. Yoshizawa's proposals—American Minister MacMurray confers with Wu Chin, Peking vice-minister of Foreign Affairs, on radio question as result of which conference is shortly to open under following conditions: Japan will surrender exclusive rights and station near Peking to be turned over to Chinese Government but pending repayment of loan, Japanese chief engineer to be retained; America will also surrender rights under old agreement and the American-constructed station for Shanghai shall be controlled by Ministry of Communications with American engineer until loan paid off; American materials to be used in construction of Shanghai station—Serious banditry develops in Jehol area north of Peking, bandits operating in so-called "red spear" organization similar to situation in Honan—*Kuo Min* issues report on alleged killing of Chinese coolie in Shanghai public garden by Italian naval officer, demands investigation—Kuomintang Central Executive Committee meets with 29 members of Central Executive and Supervisory bodies present pass seven resolutions; do not fix date or place of Fourth Plenary Conference—Chiang Kai-shek sends out personal appeal for unity—Chinese commissioner of public utilities declares intentions of arresting and detaining all vehicles which

invade Chinese territory without licenses—Peking Government, according to *Kuo Wen* report obtained $800,000 from the Belgian portion of the Boxer Indemnity—*Kuo Wen* quotes MacMurray as saying he does not intend to discuss question of American loan to South Manchuria Railway with Peking Government—Pan Fu, Peking premier declares that Peking's sole purpose is to attend to Feng Yu-hsiang first, after which they will attend to the Nationalists in the Yangtsze Valley—Yang Yu-ting suddenly departs for Mukden—Shen Ju-ling, Peking Interior Minister entertains Diplomatic Corps and discusses question of obtaining money for reclamation work in Chihli province—Nanking reports that a fire in the railway station there resulted in loss of $200,000—Gen. Hsia Yu-tien appointed garrison commander at Tientsin.

December 10—Nationalist Government decides to provide free education at Government universities of descendants of members of Kuomintang who have rendered meritorious service to the party and government in past—Gen. Li Chi-sum, according to *Kuo Min* report demands that Government issue war declaration against Generals Chang Fa-kwei and Hwang Chi-hsiang and that members of Kuomintang from Canton including Ho Hsiang-yen, Koo Meng-yu, Wang Fa-chin, Kan Nai-kwang, Chen Kung-po, Chen Shu-jen, Wang Loh-pang, Li Foo-lin and Pan Yung-chao be arrested for assisting Gen. Chang Fa-kwei in the recent coup-d'etat at Canton—Nationalist Government will shortly hold special court session in Nanking under Judge Chang Chung-tu to investigate recent shooting case in which several students killed by Nationalist troops—*Kuo Wen* report from Peking states Wellington Koo may shortly rejoin the cabinet as foreign minister and Chang Hu as finance minister; Shen Ju-lin also mentioned for foreign office—Nanking appoints Yen Tuan as head of anti-Opium bureau for Kiangsu and Chekiang—MacMurray tells Chang Tso-ling that America will continue policy of non-interference—Owing to military situation revenues of Peking-Suiyuan line fall to less than $3,000 daily—Sun Chuan-fang's headquarters moved from Tehchow to Tsinanfu and rumored he may be appointed tupan of Shantung—Committee in charge of Sun Yat-sen tomb in Nanking informs Government that no further funds for completing the work are being received from Canton and that work is being held up—Gen. Hu Tsung-tu at Hankow notifies Nanking that communist leader Tung Yoong-wei is in Hankow causing trouble—Chang Tso-ling decides to launch renewed attack on Shansi troops in Chochow—Motor road between Paotingfu and Techow reserved for exclusive transportation of war material—Kuomintang preliminary conference at Shanghai decides to appoint Chiang Kai-shek generalissimo of Nationalist forces although not giving him the title; also decides to hold the Fourth Plenary Kuomintang Conference in Nanking between Jan. 1 and 15 and postpones everything else over to conference and Chiang Kai-shek for solution.

December 12—Communist labor-peasant armed force numbering 5,000 stage *coup-d'etat* at Canton ousting Generals Chang Fa-kwei and Hwang Chi-hsiang, seize control of city; Li Fu-lin, who commanded Canton troops Honam island opposite Canton under cover fire Canton gunboats, stage comeback, latest reports stating that Li Fu-lin's troops have recaptured about half of the city, but furious fighting still continuing—Gen. Li Chi-sum urges Chiang Kai-shek to resume office of Generalissimo and Chiang urges Li Chi-sum to return to Nanking and resume his position on military council—Japanese *Toho* report from Hankow states that serious communist uprising occurred in Hunan province, wrecking train on Hankow-Changsha line, killing, wounding many passengers; military finally suppresses uprisings—Peking Finance Ministry notifies foreign merchants that luxury taxes will be enforced beginning with December 1; Japanese protest—Hankow report states fighting developed in Pingkiang area between Nanking troops and troops formerly under Tang Shen-tse—Negotiations between Fengtien and Shansi forces for surrender Chochow fail and Chang Tso-ling announced renewal of siege—Business houses and banks resume business Hankow—Generals Li Ping-hsun, Liu Hsin and Ho Chin, formerly under Gen. Tang Shen-tse, now in Hunan ask Nanking not to send troops into Hunan as they are willing to cooperate with the Government—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek expected to return to Nanking shortly to make preparations for Fourth Plenary Conference—Sun Chuan-fang assumes control of Chihli-Shantung troops on Lung-Hai front and Gen. Chang Chung-chang returns to Tsinanfu for rest—Generals Han Lin-chun and Chang Hsueh-liang go to Peking to confer with Chang Tso-ling on Chochow situation—Nanking General Ho Yin-chin arrives at Pengpu to direct operations against Chihli-Shantung troops on Lung-Hai Railway line.

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Assistant General Managing Director, Woo Yung An
Managing Directors: Y.D. Chai, Woo Che Zan and Chang Yue Cheng and Woo Fung Shu

—Directors—

T.K. Yung, General Manager of the Shen Hsin Cotton S. and W. Co.
Kou Van Yoon, Manager of the E. Zung Fong Cotton Yarn House.
Woo Ling Shu, General Manager of the Tung Yih Cotton Mill.
Lou Cho Bin, Manager of the Mo Chang Cotton Yarn House.
P.W. Zee, General Manager of the Dah Foong Cotton Mill.
Cheng Song Ding, Manager of the Zung Shen Cotton Yarn House.
Shi Van Tai, General Manager of the Tsing Tai Cotton Mill.
Kuan Chun Mow, Manager of the O'Tung Cotton Yarn House.
Seu Tsing Jan, General Manager of the Poh Yei Cotton Mill.

—Auditors—

T.M. Chang, General Secretary of the Chinese Cotton Mill Owners Association; Pang Ching Pao, General Compradore of the JardineMatheson and Co., Ltd; Tung Zoong Sun, Chinese Manager of the Zoong Sin Cotton Mill.

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and all leading bookstores, Shanghai.

(*Continued from page 82*)

the Kuomintang which is anti-revolutionary," "The Red peasants and soldiers are the only ones who can protect the masses."

According to the reports from Canton on Monday, Dec. 3, the peasant and labor *coup-d'etat* was effected so easily owing to the absence of most of the Cantonese troops on the West River front where they are opposing the Kwangsi troops under Gen. Hwang Hsiao-hsiung, which have been trying to oust Gen. Chang Fa-kwei. The report stated that Gen. Chang Fa-kwei and Hwang Chi-hsiang, who were in Canton at the time barely escaped capture by the peasants and laborers by fleeing to a gunboat in the river. Practically all communication by rail or steamer with Hongong was cut off as a result of the coup, the report, however, stating that thus far there has been little anti-foreignism.

Gen. Chiang Demands Russians Cease Intrigue

In an interview with foreign newspaper correspondents in Shanghai after the Preliminary Conference had nominated him for the position of Generalissimo, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek declared that, unless the Russian Soviet ceased its intrigue in China, it would be necessary for the Nationalist Government to sever relations with the Soviet and close all Soviet consulates in Nationalist-controlled territories. Gen. Chiang also declared at the same time that the Nationalists would welcome an American commission to China to investigate the matter of treaty revision, saying that "China would consider this a friendly gesture on the part of the United States and I personally believe that it would have a tremendous effect upon Chinese public opinion, possibly enabling both Northerners and Southerners to unite in the appointment of a commission to meet with the American delegates."

In reference to the action of the Preliminary Conference in asking him to resume his duties as Generalissimo, Gen. Chiang said that his acceptance would have to await the meeting of the Fourth Plenary Conference in Nanking, but that he would immediately devote himself to the tremendous job of trying to bring about a unification of the various factions in the Kuomintang and prevent further outbreaks of civil war within Nationalist territory.

Shanghai Labor Troubles

Shanghai is on the verge of a labor situation approaching that following the May 30 incidents, when there was a general strike of Chinese employees, the main industries being kept going with the volunteer work of foreigners. So far there has not been a similar general strike, but one is threatened and present prospects are that it may eventuate.

The most conspicuous strike is that of the Shanghai tramway employees. Something over a week ago a partial strike commenced, and a complete immediate shutdown was apparently avoided by a Chinese policeman in Municipal employ shooting dead on the spot two Chinese labor leaders who were trying to force at the point, of a pistol, tramway employees then in charge of a crowded street car, to go on strike forthwith.

For several days after that a restricted service of cars was kept running on the main routes, each car having an armed policeman, usually a Japanese, mounted on the driver's platform. Shortly after the two labor leaders were shot by the policeman, a Korean tram inspector was shot dead at his home by a delegation of tram employees. Still the restricted car service continued, but about a week ago when still another Korean inspector in tramway employ was shot to death the service came to a standstill entirely.

The striking employees are making the usual demands, including a recognition of the union and payment for the time on strike.

Similar strikes are in progress in various silk and cotton mills. The large majority of the British-American Tobacco Company's employees remain on strike, the strikers being supported by funds raised by subscriptions from the owners of Chinese tobacco companies.

Generally speaking, the number of employees on strike is much less than it has been at any time during the past half year, but at no time has there been such acute ill feeling between labor and capital, and particularly between Chinese labor and foreign capital, as at the present time.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

A Serious Study of China's Difficulties

Vital Factors in China's Problems, by Lee Teng-Hwee, Litt. D. Shanghai: Commercial Press. $2.50.

The Chinese student in 1927 is still on the horns of what is, perhaps, one of the grimmest dilemmas that can face any student generation: specialize as an individual, or merge in an organization?—specialize up to the highest point of efficiency, only to find China still in chaos and unable to use her specialists? or merge in an organization which has no earthly chance of succeeding in its governmental ambitions without the help of more experts than it can at present muster?

So far, no solution has been found. The problem is further complicated by international distractions: the Chinese student, rightly or wrongly, is inclined to attribute all the difficulties of his country, and therefore of himself, to foreign aggression and interference. The activities into which he is led as a consequence are all negative, and only divert his attention from, if they do not aggravate, the original dilemma.

At this juncture, there appears from the Commercial Press a book which, with commendable courage, makes judgment once and for all in favor of study and specialization. Without these, it claims, the salvation and reconstruction of China will be impossible.

"Vital Factors in China's Problems" is a definite challenge to those who believe that this is an age of revolution and that therefore education may be allowed to lapse temporarily. Its authors hold, moreover, that the present condition of China demands of her student class a concentration on specialization more intense than any the world has yet demanded. That condition they are not afraid to describe in the following words: "China has been figuratively greeted with such names as the Celestial Empire and the Flowery Kingdom. Complimentary as these appellations are, China does not honestly deserve them. Arable lands are depleting in fertility; mountains have been denuded of forests; mineral resources are not utilized; various climatic conditions which would permit every type of industrial enterprise have been taken advantage of; and for lack of diversified industries, poverty is prevalent throughout the country". And again: "In order to enable China to get foreign capital on better terms, we must, above all, help to maintain peace in China, secure a permanent government, introduce efficient methods, and train technical officials in the various lines. The most important thing of all is to stamp out the evil of graft".

Foreigners in China who have been steadfast in wishing well to the Nationalist cause will give a thankful sigh of relief as they read these lines of frank confession. At last a responsible body of Chinese has said what those foreigners have so long been wanting, but often afraid, to say, and said it in the form of an authoritative book,—a book detailing not only China's shortcomings, but also the ways and methods to be followed in remedying them.

This is not just another book of academic reflections: it is probably one of the most serious study books that have appeared during the last few years. "Preparations for the compilation", say the authors, "began as early as 1914", though "it was not undertaken in real earnest until last year (1926), when events in China pointed out more clearly the necessity of putting out a kind of literature that would accord with the time" . . . "a kind of literature which can guide our youth toward true patriotism and constructive endeavor".

Few foreigners will trouble to read this unassuming volume, for, in addition to containing a number of grammatical mistakes by the Chinese essayists, the collection is specifically arranged as a text-book for University students, with word-explanations at the foot of each page, and glossary-appendices at the end of each chapter and of the whole book. The number of foreigners is infinitesimal, however who would not treble their knowledge of China by working through the book, for not only are these Chinese essayists experts on their subjects, but also about one-third of the book is contributed by foreign experts. In addition to the technical side of the book, there is a very strong note of moral endeavor running through it all, and there are foreign contributions not only by Julean Arnold and Otto H. Kahn but also by Woodrow Wilson and Elihu Root. The subjects treated range from character-building and the secrets of success (both Chinese and foreign interpretations) to educational and social reconstruction, from horticulture and sheep, medicine and industry, to international trade and world politics.

The object of the book remains, of course, to be of use to Chinese. And, though it is too much to hope that the great mass of the present students may be able for the moment to lay aside the memory of all the insults which have been heaped on China by the foreigners, in order the better to prepare themselves for the work of reconstruction (for the "face" tradition will surely continue to slay its ten thousands), yet it is possible that this book will do something towards inspiring the precocious few who are long-sighted into concentrating now on specialized training which in twenty year's time will put them head and shoulders above their fellows, not to mention providing China with those experts for lack of whom she is perishing. J. D. M.

Shanghai Dec. 7, 1927.

A New Quizz Book

Ask Me Another (Series 2) The second question book compiled by Justin Spafford and Lucien Esty. Viking Press, Pp. 1-192

It is to be hoped that the wide-spread popularity of these series of questions will not be as evanescent as was that of "Mah Jong". The first volume of questions had an amazingly cordial reception and the second volume should be welcomed by just as many parents, teachers and others responsible for the small group entertainment of people of all ages.

The book contains thirty new general quizzes and ten special quizzes and ends with a "super-quiz" of one hundred questions general and comprehensive in character. This last quiz is a good measure of one's general fund of information.

From an educational point of view this stimulus to the acquisition of information in specific fields as well as of a general nature is deserving of all encouragement. It is one form of indoor sports worthy of anyone who has enjoyed modern educational advantages. Elam J. Anderson.

A New Business Book

Business Statistics, by Chuan Shih-li, Ph. D. Shanghai: Commercial Press.

This book is one of a series of business text books editen by Baen E. Lee, who is himself the author of the book in the series entitled "Salesmanship." This is primarily a handbook for the statistician, the man who has a flair for presenting business facts by means of graphs, tables and diagrams; in other words digging out the essential points of a situation and presenting them so clearly that even he who runs may read. For instance, if you want to know the relative populations in the various provinces of China, don't try to remember the figures, just look at a map which is shaded according to density. Or, if you want to show the relative earning capacity of an American workman and a Chinese workman you look at a graph. And so on. The statistician will find this book a *vade mecum.*

A Journal To Interpret The Spirit of The New Age

World Unity is the name of a new monthly magazine published at 122 East 34th Street, New York. As its name implies, "this new magazine will endeavor to record and interpret those significant changes in present-day thought which mark the trend toward world-wide understanding and a humanized civilization able to release the finer aspirations of mankind." The editor is J. H. Randall, and in the list of contributing editors are Ng Poon Chew, well known Cantonese writer, and F. W. Kuo, former president of the South-Eastern University of China.

(*Continued from page 80*)

car before its time. The last was the worst. His name was Mao, and he had a certificate stating that he had been in foreign employment before, engaged in driving cars from Kalgan to Urga across the Gobi Desert. It further said that he could do repairs. In a weak moment I took him on. Accustomed to the free and easy life of the desert, in domestic service he was a wild thing caged. To begin with, time did not exist for him. If I ordered the car for eight it was ready at either seven or nine. Nothing could persuade him that the hours of the clock meant anything definite. I presume that he went by the feeling of his stomach, judging by how it felt how long it was since he had had his last meal. And his driving! He revived memories of the days when the Mongols swept through Peking as conquerors. He spared neither age nor infirmity, nor did sex weigh with him. Old and young, rich and poor, had alike to fly for their lives. Ancient women with bound feet, already ancestors and sacrosanct in the possession of many years, used to fall flat in the dust as they sought to avoid us. After an incident in which a rickshaw was shivered to matchwood and its frightened occupant flung full length in the dirt I made it clear that the next collision would be the last. The following day he had to bring the car to fetch me. It never arrived. He telephoned to the office boy to say that he had left it in charge of the police in a certain street. I went there, and found that he had driven into a cyclist, and, fearing the wrath to come, had quietly dismissed himself and gone home.

I must say that he bore no malice, and when we meet in the street he always salutes me with a sweeping lift of his check cap, which ordinarily shelters his right ear and the back of his neck.

In the United States Court for China

JESSE L. POOLE, Plaintiff,

vs

ALLINE LOUISE POOLE, Defendant.

Cause No. 3014
Civil No. 1258

ORDER.

Filed at Shanghai, China, December 14, 1927.

JAMES M. HOWES
Clerk.

ORDER.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

On motion of the Plaintiff, it is this 14th day of December, 1927, ordered that the Defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays accruing after the day of the last publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

MILTON D. PURDY
Judge

Dated at Shanghai, China.
December 14, 1927.

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price Dec. 1st	Sale Price Dec 8th	Approx. Yield to Maturity Dec. 8th
Czecho Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan...	8	Oct. 1, 1952	108¼	108¼	7.28
Czecho Slovak Govt. Ext. S. F. Loan.....	7	Oct. 1, 1945	105¼	105¼	6.98
Republic Chile S.F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	102	102¼	6.76
Argentine Ext. S.F. Loan	6	May. 1, 1960	99⅛	99⅜	6.02
Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan..	7	Dec. 1, 1951	97	97¼	7.24
Austrian S. F. G. Loan..	7	June 1, 1943	102⅝	103½	6.64
French Ext. S. F. Loan	8	Sept. 15, 1945	110⅞	110⅝	6.94
Japanese Govt. (£).....	5	1907/1947	84¼	83½	6.51
German Govt. S. F. Loan	7	Oct., 15, 1949	105½	106	6.48
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7	Sept. 15, 1950	99	99⅝	7.03
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. S. F. Loan ..	7	Feb. 1, 1945	99½	100	7.00
German G.E.C.S.F. Loan	7	Jan. 15, 1945	102½	102⅞	6.79
Finnish Guaranteed Municipalities S. F. Loan...	6½	Oct. 1, 1954	98	98¼	6.64
Chicago Rapid Transit 1st. & Refunding Mtge.	6½	July 1, 1944	98½	98⅝	6.65
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co. Debentures.	6½	Jan. 1, 1941	100	100	6.50
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan...	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	100¼	100¼	7.47
Camaguey Sugar Co. 1st. Mtge. S. F. Loan.....	7	Oct. 15, 1942	100⅛	100½	6.95
Pennsylvania Dixie Cement Cumulative...	7	Pfd. Stock	97½	97½	7.18
Victor Talking Machine Company Cum, Prior	7	Pfd. Stock	100	102½	6.83
Willys Overland Co.....	7	Pfd. Stock	94¼	94	7.45
The National City Bank of New York.....	20	Stock	732	720	2.78
Republic of Peru, Ext. Secured S. F. Loan...	7½	Sept. 1, 1956	106½	106½	6.98
Saxon Public Works Inc.	6½	May 1, 1951	——	95½	6.89
Paris Lyons & Med. R.R.	6	Aug. 15, 1958	——	95	6.37
Lawrence Portland Cement Co.	5½	Apl. 1, 1942	——	98½	5.65

The National City Company, The National City Bank Building, No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, December 14, 1927

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Bar Silver prices in London, after declining to 26 1/16d. ready and 26 1/2d. forward, have recovered to 26 11/16d. spot and 26 13/16d. forward, these prices are 1/16d. below those ruling this day last week. The official T/T rate on London remains unchanged @ 27 1/4d. The exchange market continues extremely quiet, the volume of business passing in regard to imports and exports showing no improvement. The undertone seems steady and at the close today the following rates for gold remittances, near delivery, are available:— T/T on London 27 9/16d., New York 64 1/8d, Yen 71 7/8. 4 m/s export paper can be placed, Sterling 28 1/4d, G. $ 65 3/8.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls.58,756,000 a decrease of Tls. 2,191,000

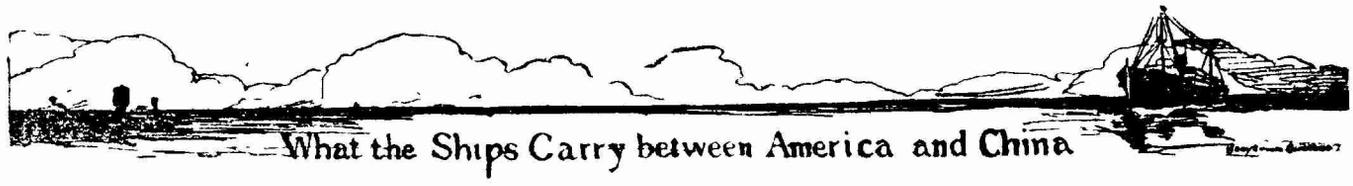
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 73,800,000 a decrease of $100,000

Estimated value Tls. 111,892 000 as against Tls. 125,382,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Nov.	Thursday Dec. 8	Friday Dec. 9th	Satur. Dec. 10th	Monday Dec. 12th	Tuesday Dec. 13	Wednesday Dec. 14
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	2/6.827	2/7 1/2	2/7 1/4	2/7 1/4	2/7 1/2	2/7 1/2	2/7 1/4
D/Dfts ,,	—	2/7 5/16	2/7 5/16	2/7 5/16	2/7 5/16	2/7 5/16	2/7 5/16
4 m/s ,,	—	2/7 1/2	2/7 1/2	2/7 1/2	2/7 1/2	2/7 1/2	2/7 1/2
T/T India	171.125	172 1/4	172 1/4	172 1/4	172 1/4	172 1/4	172
T/T France	1,592,308	1615	1615	1615	1615	1615	1615
T/T N. Y.	62.601	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
T/T Demand		63 5/8	63 5/8	63 5/8	63 5/8	63 5/8	63 5/8
T/T Hamburg		266	266	266 1/2	266 1/2	266 1/2	266
T/T H'kong	79.202	79	79	79	79	79	79
T/T Japan	73 538	72 1/8	72 1/4	72 3/8	72 3/8	72 3/8	72 3/8
T/T Batavia	154 625	156 1/4	156 1/2	156 1/2	156 1/2	156 1/2	156 1/2
T/T Straits	90.351	89 7/8	90	90	90	90	90
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/8 827	2/9 1/4	2/9 1/4	2/9 1/4	2/9 1/4	2/9 1/4	2/9 1/4
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/9 3/8	2/9 3/8	2/9 3/8	2/9 3/8	2/9 3/8	2/9 3/8
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	2/9.139	2/9 9/16	2/9 9/16	2/9 9/16	2/9 9/16	2/9 9/16	2/9 9/16
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1,722.308	1745	1745	1745	1745	1745	1745
4 m/s N.Y.Lc	65.976	66 7/8	66 7/8	66 7/8	66 7/8	66 7/8	66 7/8
4 m/s ,, Docs	—	67 3/8	67 3/8	67 3/8	67 3/8	67 3/8	67 3/8

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling Bullion.	Dec. 8	Dec. 9	Dec. 10	Dec. 12	Dec. 13	Dec. 14
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch)...Pence	26 3/4	26 13/16	26 3/4	26 11/16	26 15/16	26 15/16
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $.58 1/4	G.$.58 1/4	G. $. 58 1/8	G. $. 58 1/8	G. $. 58 3/8	G. $.58 3/8
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chanping) 978 touch).....	Tls. 351.80	Tls. 352.80	Tls. 351.80	Tls. 352	Tls. 351.40	Tls. 351.70
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100.....	72.8625	72.775	72.825	72.8	72.7375	72.7875
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
*Closing Price in Lond on for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4½%	London Paris on	T/T 124.
Bank of France rate of discount	5%	New York on London	T/T 488¼
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	4⅝%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/6 1/16
,, 4 ,,	4⅜%	Hongkong on London	T/T 2/0 3/8
,, 6 ,,	4⅜%	Kobe on London	T/T 1/10 19/32



Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Nov. *Customs Rate Tls. 1.46 equal Gold $1*

WAWALONA, November 7.

From U S. A.

Flour, Wheat American	Pls.	14,296
Timber:		
Softwood, Piles (unpeeled)	Sup. ft.	96,338
Softwood, Ordinary. Sawn.....	Sup. ft.	1,043,146
Softwood, Clear	Sup. ft.	48.115
Softwood, Merchantable	,,	19,597

WAWALONA, November 8.

To Portland.

Tea, Green:		
Hyson, Hangchow..	Pls.	26
Young Hyson, Hangchow	,,	45

To New York.

Nutgalls	,,	739

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, November 10.

from U. S. A.

Wire Gauze	Pls.	3
Apples, Fresh	,,	598
Cheese	,,	78
Fish, Fresh	,,	5
Flour, Wheat	,,	4,817
Ink, Printing.....	,,	141
Oil, Coconut	,,	8
Pickles	,,	12
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	1
Motor-cars	Pcs.	12
Timber:		
Softwood, Clear, Sup. ft.		36,284

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON, November 10.

From U. S. A.

Oats, Rolled	Pls.	14

CITY OF WELLINGTON, November 12.

To New York.

Antimony, Oxide	Pls.	420
Egg Albumen, Dried..	,,	75
Oil, Wood.....	,,	8,064

FORRESBANK, November 14.

from U. S. A.

Tobacco, Leaf	Pls.	1,377
,, ,, Scrap ..	,,	117
Typewriters	Pcs.	29
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	2,700
Turpentine, Vegetable .	Galls.	167

PRESIDENT POLK, November 15.

To Boston.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo.	Pls.	634

Foreign Goods.

Leather, Patent, Finished	,,	4

To New York.

Antimony, Crude	,,	504
,, Oxide	,,	420
,, Regulus ...	,,	1,260
Brassware.....	,,	4
Bristles	,,	91
Egg Yolk, Frozen	,,	2,003
Tallow, Vegetable	,,	1,543

Foreign Goods.

Glycerine	,,	91

To New Bedford

Silk, Waste:		
Shanghai....Bls.	20 Pls.	61.38

MALAYAN PRINCE, November 16.

To Boston.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo.	Pls.	166
Oil, Wood	,,	944

To New York.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, other Ports	,,	28
Wool Sheep's.....	,,	499

EMPRESS OF ASIA, November 18.

To Vancouver.

Silk, Piece Goods...	Pls.	1.62
Tea, Black:		
Congou, Hankow ..	,,	860
,, Kiukiang ..	,,	58
Brassware	,,	16
Egg Albumen, Dried ..	,,	17
Walnuts, in Shell	,,	375
,, Shelled.....	,,	144
Carpets	Pcs.	54

To Montreal.

Tea, Black:		
Congou, Hankow .	,,	131
Brassware	,,	12

To Toronto.

Carpets	Pcs.	17
Hair-nets	Gross	1,573

To Toledo.

Tea, Black, Congou, other Ports.....	Pls.	1

To Winnipeg.

Tea, Black:		
Congou, Hankow ..	,,	135
,, Kiukiang..	,,	288

To Shamokin.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls.		
259	Pls.	259.57

To Huntingdon.

Silk Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls.		
90	Pls.	89.19

To Reading, Pa.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White Shanghai Bls.		
5	Pls.	4.97

To Hoboken.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls.		
30.....	,,	30.10

To Cincinnati.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo.	,,	189

To St. Louis.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo.	Pls.	281

To Philadelphia.

Tea, Black, other kinds, Shanghai	,,	1

To Luzerne.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls.		
70	Pls.	69.43

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls.		
10	Pls.	10.01
Tea, Black:		
Other Kinds, Kiukiang	,,	18
Other Kinds, other Ports	,,	7
Congou, other Ports	,,	18
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo.	,,	76
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	42

To Buffalo.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls.		
240	,,	237.61

To New York.

Silk Piece Goods.....	,,	3.89
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, other Ports Bls. 20.....	Pls.	20.60
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls.		
80	,,	79 52
White, other Ports Bls 29.....	,,	29.35
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled from Dupions: Shanghai ....Bls. 10	,,	10.00
Tea, Black, Congou, Hankow	,,	2
Antimony, Crude	,,	840
Egg Albumen, Dried..	,,	84
Rhubarb..	,,	50
Skins, Dog, Tanned ..	Pcs.	6,498
,, Sheep, Tanned..	,,	1,500
,, Rabbit, Untanned	,,	35,000
,, Lamb, ...	,,	6,000

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Stunt & Co.

China Cotton:—The market may be set down as having been bullish throughout the week under review and prices ruling with but very little variations, the same as during the previous period.

While the continued absence of demand from the large consumers coupled with the existing weakish aspect of local yarn market and the negligible speculative operations, are apt to induce a depreciative tendency, however, the continued steadiness in Mid-Americans, Indians and Sampin coupled with the small receipts from the interior marts and occasional transactions for the domestic fibre by Japanese Exporters have served in this instance to counterbalance an incipient retrogressiveness in the local market to the extent that it assumed at the close more of a steady undertone than otherwise.

Under these circumstances it is well to exercise extreme vigilance and carefully observe the trend of the market in order that immediate requirements be covered at favorable rates.

Yarn:—While the outlook in the yarn industry is by no means discouraging orders at present are not coming forward freely. Buyers remain extremely cautious owing to the prolonged political disturbances and the unsettled values of the raw materials and what transactions have taken place have been mainly for covering urgent and/or special requirements. Business done for export during the week is about 4,000 to 5,000 bales in all counts.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling	10.89
American-Middling last reported	10.87
Tone of the Market,	*Steady*

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-Amer.	19.15 Spot.
	18.73 Jan.
	18.73 Mar.
	19.09 May.
	19.05 July.
	18.62 Oct.

Tone of the market—*Weak*

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, D./J.	312
Fine Oomra, D/J.....	344
Fully Good Broach, A./M.	383

Tone of the market—*Steady*

Shanghai Market:—

	Tls.
Tungchow, O./N. exwharf	34.00
Shanghai, O./N.....	32.50
M. Ginned, Spot.....	33.00
Shensi, No. 1 O./N./Dec.	35.00
Ningpo. Spot, Exwharf.	30.60

Tone of the market—*Easier*

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Main Line—Shanghai-North to Nanking.

UPWARD

STATIONS		Local	Fast	3rd & 4th Local	Express	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast	Local	Local	Local	Night Express
Shanghai North	dep.		7.00	7.20	8.50	9.05	12.15	12.40	14.20	16.10	18.10	21.30
Nansiang	,,		7.28	7.50	—	9.39	12.44	13.08	14.59	16.41	18.42	22.04
Anting	,,		7.49	8.19	—	10.10		13.30	15.30	17.03	19.07	—
Kunshan	,,		8.17	8.48	10.11	10.51		14.04	16.08		19.44	—
Soochow	,,		9.11	9.53	10.54	12.04		14.57	17.14		20.36	24.00
Wusih	,,	6.35	10.13	11.05	11.50	13.30		15.50	18.28		21.35	1.14
Changchow	,,	7.51	11.14	12.07	12.47	14.48		16.55	19.32			2.30
Tanyang	,,	8.58	12.16		13.40	15.58		18.00				3.35
Chinkiang	,,	10.05	13.10		14.23	17.09		19.00				4.40
Nanking	arr.	12.05	14.45		15.40	19.19		20.30				6.25

Main Line—Nanking to Shanghai-North.

DOWNWARD

STATIONS		Local	Local	Local	Fast	Express	Local	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast	Local	Night Express
Nanking	dep.				7.05	9.10			9.25	12.30	16.35	21.30
Chinkiang	,,				8.46	10.46			11.40	14.30	18.54	23.43
Tanyang	,,				9.28	11.25			12.45	15.28	19.50	0.32
Changchow	,,		6.45		10.36	12.39		13.05	14.08	16.44	21.11	2.10
Wusih	,,	5.30	7.55		11.45	13.32		14.20	15.45	17.47	22.15	3.21
Soochow	,,	6.26	9.09		12.45	14.26		15.45	17.10	18.51		4.35
Kunshan	,,	7.19	10.13		13.32	15.03		17.10	18.24	19.42		—
Anting	,,	7.51	10.47		14.04	—	17.15	17.45	19.09	—		—
Nansiang	,,	8.15	11.12	13.15	14.24	—	17.37	18.09	19.40	20.31		6.06
Shanghai North	arr.	8.40	11.37	13.44	14.50	16.00	18.03	18.42	20.10	20.55		6.30

From the 25th May, 1927.

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkou DOWN — **Main Line** — Zahkou to Shanghai North UP

STATIONS		Fast Local	Express R	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R	Fast Local	Night Exp. R	Local
			*	*	*	*	*	
Shanghai N.	d.		8.05	9.15	13.30	15.35	18.30	
Jessfield	d.		8.21	9.32	13.46	15.51	18.46	
Siccawei	d.		8.27	9.40	13.53	15.58	18.53	
Lunghwa J.	d.		8.40	10.02	14.07	16.14	19.05	
Shanghai S.	d.		8.15	9.30	13 40	15.45	18.40	19.35
Lunghwa J.	a.		8.34	9.49	13.59	16.06	18.59	19.54
Sungkiang	d.		9.20	11.00	14.53	17.08	19.45	
Kashai	d.		10.09	12.07	15.48	18.10	20.38	
Kashing	d.	7.40	10.40	12.49	16.23	18.35	21.10	
Yehzah	d.	8.25	11.14	13.40	17.03	(a)	21.44	
Changan	d.	9.18	11.49	14.32	17.44		22.19	
Hangchow	d.	10.34	12.45	16.00	18.55		23.15	
Zahkou	a.	10.50	13.00	16.25	19.10		23.30	

STATIONS		Fast Local	Express R	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R	Fast Local	Night Exp R	Local
		*	*	*	*			
Zahkou	d.		7.15	9 05	13.35	15.25	17.45	
Hangchow	d.		7.40	9.40	14.00	15.51	18.10	
Changan	d.		8.32	11.05	15.06	17.03	19.02	
Yehzah	d.		9.03	12.03	15.43	17.46	19.33	
Kashing	d.	7.35	9.44	12.57	16.32	18.25	20.15	
Kashai	d.	8.06	10.08	13.35	16.59	(a)	20.41	
Sungkiang	d.	9.15	11.01	14.48	17.58		21.36	
Lunghwa J.	d.	10.11	11.41	15.53	18.47		22.16	8.41
Shanghai S.	a.	10.30	12.00	16.12	19.07		22.35	9.00
Lunghwa J.	d.	10.10	11.42	15.48	18.45		22.17	
Siccawei	d.	10.19	11.49	15.57	18.54		22.24	
Jessfield	d.	10.26	11.56	16.05	19.01		22.31	
Shanghai N.	a.	10.40	12.10	16.20	19 15		22.45	

Konzenchiao-Zahkou — (Kiangshoo Branch Line) — Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao	d.	7.05	9.30	11.45	13.50	17.30	21.50	Zahkou	d.	8.15	10.35		15.10	18.35	22.55
Kenshangmun	d.	7.21	9.48	12.01	14.10	17.46	22.06	Hangchow	d.	8.34	10.54	12.38	15.29	18.58	23.18
Hangchow	d.	7.38	10.00	12.12	14.23	18.03	22.18	Kenshangmun	d.	8.46	11.06	12.51	15.46	19.11	23.31
Zahkou	a.	7.55	10.20	(a)	14.40	18.20	22.35	Konzenchiao	a.	9.00	11.20	13.05	16.00	19.25	23.45

Note:—The four East Local Trains suspened running until further notice.
Trains marked with* are in connection with S.N.L. Trains at Shanghai North.
R—Restavrant.

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